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Victory for militants as miners' leaders reject productivity pay scheme

Mineworkers' leaders yesterday rejected the National Coal Board productivity scheme linking higher pay to higher output. Moderates were humiliated at a meeting of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive when only four members voted against militant Yorkshire proposals to reject the board's plan for incentive bonuses. Union negotiators are to meet the board next Tuesday to seek a productivity scheme based on nationally measured overall output a man-shift, giving all the union's 260,000 members the same level of bonus. The coal board has always said it is impossible to negotiate such a scheme.

Same bonus for all demanded

Paul Routledge
Miners' leaders yesterday rejected the National Coal Board productivity scheme designed to link higher pay to higher output. Moderate coalfield leaders were humiliated at a meeting of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive, when only four votes were cast against a militant Yorkshire proposal that the coal board's plans for incentive bonuses based on coal-face effort should be rejected. Though Mr Joseph Gormley, the miners' general secretary, was later at pains to deny that the decision would have any impact on Labour's electoral chances, the miners' sudden shift back to militancy will not go unnoticed among Opposition politicians. Union negotiators will meet the coal board next Tuesday for talks on a wholly different kind of productivity scheme. It would be based on nationally measured overall output a man-shift, and would give the same cash reward to all the union's 260,000 members. The coal board has consistently argued that it is impossible to negotiate such a scheme, which would not in any case provide sufficient incentive to increase production. Two attempts in the last three years to negotiate a deal of that kind, favoured by the left, have failed. It will come as little comfort to the coal board that the Yorkshire miners prefaced the finalisation of their resolution with a declaration that the executive unanimously issue a call to members to cooperate fully in the National Coal Board's scheme. The board has been fully agreed as our objectives in this year and future years. Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the executive meeting. "I am not calling it a victory for the left or the right, but I honestly think this is a victory for the working miner," he said. In spite of Mr Scargill's political diffidence, the executive vote represents a further advance for left-wing opponents of an incentive scheme tied to the point of production, which the coal board says is the only practicable way of meeting the year's target of 120 million tons. On present trends, production will fall about five million tons short. Yesterday's filip for the militants confirms the erosion of support for moderate members of the executive apparent at last week's special delegate conference of the union, where only one coalfield supported the coal board's scheme. Three months ago the political majorities were reversed. The miners' union executive decided last week to draw up a "shopping list" of possible amendments to the productivity agreement, and the meeting yesterday was to have been the launching point for this renegotiation effort. Mr Gormley said he did not think there would be any political repercussions after the vote, but it had put back the bargaining process by three or four months. "It seems we are starting again from scratch, but it may be the coal board will say it is impossible to negotiate a new scheme," he said. At the executive meeting Mr Gormley opened the bidding with a compromise rejection formula which threw out a scheme based on coal faces, pits or areas, but left the union's negotiators a free hand "to try to negotiate a national agreement based on overall output a man-shift." That was not tough enough for the left-wingers, and it failed by eight votes to 11, with a number of abstentions. Some of the ordinarily non-militant coalfield leaders did not support



President Ford visiting his wife, Betty, in a hospital near Washington. The President said yesterday that his wife was recovering well from her operation for removal of a breast because of cancer.

Trade terms improved 3.1 per cent in August

By Tim Congdon
Terms of trade improved by 3.1 per cent in August, after a 1.3 per cent rise in July and a rise of almost 1 per cent in June, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Trade. This improvement is one of the fastest to have taken place in a three month period since estimates have been made. For the first time this year the price of imports has fallen. The decline amounted to almost 1 per cent. This was largely attributable to a fall in the price of fuels imported. Excluding fuels, the price of imports was stable in August. It is understood that the effect of the participation agreements with oil producing countries on the price of fuels has not so far been included. This will make the terms of trade significantly worse when the appropriate adjustments are made and represents an important qualification to the better trend. The better terms of trade should help the balance of payments. Each 1 per cent improvement in the terms of trade adds about £20m. It is clear if the participation agreements have had any effect on the published balance of payments figures so far. The price of exports rose by 2.3 per cent, a slightly lower rate of increase than has become common in recent months, although faster than the 1.6 per cent rise in July. Export volume rose last month by almost 3 per cent, but from a low level in July, and the balance of trade is almost completely static since February. Import volume fell sharply in August to the lowest level this year and, indeed, to lower than at any time in the last 12 months. This may be connected with the increase of domestic demand, although the major factor in August is almost certainly the lower fuel imports. Table, page 19

Ford workers given 38% wages offer

By Raymond Perman
Halewood, whose three-week strike brought car production to a halt and caused the lay-off of 28,000 men. They have threatened to resume their strike on Monday unless their claim for time and a third for working three eight-hour shifts is met. Ford is offering them immediate increases of £11.16 a week, compared with £8 for day workers doing similar jobs. Over two years they would get £18.85 against £14 for day shift men. The present basic rate for the lowest-paid Ford worker is £38.20 for a 40-hour week. This would go up to £45.40 immediately, to £48.10 in October next year and to £50.80 in April, 1976. Skilled men now earning a basic £45 would have a new basic of £54.40, rising to £57.90 next year and £61.40 in 1976. The payments include preparation and clean-up money worth £3.60 a week, originally claimed by Halewood strikers. It is now to be extended to all workers. The company is offering only time and a quarter for the three shift men. The settlement will also have to placate craftsmen, who have been demanding extra money to restore their differentials over unskilled workers. About 300 skilled workers walked out at Dagenham yesterday and there has been a protest walk-out at Halewood. Part of their demand is increased representation on the negotiating body for the craft unions, to end the domination by the Transport and General Workers' Union. The Ford company said in a statement yesterday: "As manufacturers our contribution to the economy is to add to the nation's wealth by maintaining production. That requires us to deal realistically with problems and to avoid where possible confrontations. This we seek to do in a socially responsible way. It is not appropriate for us to interpret the social contract for unions, but on our understanding of it nothing in our offer to our employees is contrary to either our own social responsibility as employers, or to the spirit of the agreement between the trade unions and the Government."

Gunman kills girl and two men in office

By Trevor Fishlock
A woman and two men were shot dead yesterday when a man with a gun went berserk in the social security office in Torquay. As police surrounded the building the gunman killed himself. The shootings happened on the first floor at Roebuck House, a new six-storey building in Abbey Road, in the heart of the town. The woman who passed the alarm after running from the building to a public telephone box, told the police: "There is a man going mad and shooting wild. Some people have been shot. She then went back into the building to see if she could help. As I went up the stairs the man who was youngish and small, confronted me still carrying his shotgun. I didn't say anything to him and he didn't say anything to me, and I ran again." Police said that the three victims were all employed by the Department of Employment and had been seconded to the employment services agency, which finds people jobs. The slung used was a five shot repeater with a sun-visor to reduce its length. Police said that Mr Brown apparently visited the social security office about six weeks ago to ask if he could have a job working in that office. But he was told there was no vacancy for him. Ten months ago a gunman shot dead three people in a Torquay casino soon after he had murdered a policeman in the street. Martin Fenton, a former Torquay businessman, is now serving a life sentence for murder. Factory shooting: A man was shot dead yesterday in an incident at a factory believed to have involved an ex-employee. After the shooting at Metal Craft, Northampton, the building was sealed off and staff were interviewed by police. Police identified the dead man as Mr Richard Tipping, works manager of the Metal Craft factory, who lived at Whitefield Road, New Dutton.

Mr Heath unveils his national unity plan

By David Wood
Political Editor
Mr Heath yesterday went into rather more detail about the government's national unity plan than he has done in the past. He said that the plan was to lead the United Kingdom through the grave crisis that all parties agree now threatens. He said he would develop the National Economic Development Council, a televised forum which is now secret, to seek "open and free agreements upon the facts" and to propose publicly the necessary course of action. Under questioning at his campaign conference at Conservative Central Office he added that he would be ready to "Prime Minister to bring in non-Conservatives to join a Conservative government of 'all the talents', although he would accept any condition that he should stand down as Conservative leader to create the right conditions for a coalition government or asked other party leaders to accept pre-conditions. Nobody who has ever heard Mr Heath discuss the plan in 21 months of exchanges with the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress could doubt that he is building on his experience as Prime Minister between 1972 and 1974. He is profoundly convinced that he has established a workable rapport with the leaders of management and men that can be developed in the national interest; and it is clear that he does not understand the

Tory pledge to scrap rates by end of 1979

By John Young
Mrs Thatcher, Opposition spokesman on housing and the environment, pledged yesterday that Conservative government would abolish the present rating system over a five-year period. "Ratepayers' pockets have been stretched to breaking point this year," she said during a tour of three outer east London constituencies. "We have decided that this minority should no longer continue to shoulder an unfair burden. Only one elector in three is a ratepayer. Any future local revenue should be based not on property, but on the ability of people to pay." To save Mr Crosland further apoplexy, I can say this cannot be done by Christmas," she added. "But it will be done by Christmas 1979." Mrs Thatcher repeated Conservative promises to transfer education costs to the Exchequer and to increase aid to the police and fire services. Ratepayers could therefore look forward to far more moderate demands next year. Transport House "bugging" page 2 Election news, pages 4, 5, 6 Student and women voters page 15 Good side of EEC; Conflict of conscience; Labour moderates; Diary, page 16 Leading article, letters, page 17

Italy's Cabinet collapses at worst possible time

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 3
The Italian Cabinet met briefly tonight for the fourth time of approving its own resignation. Signor Mariano Rumor then drove to the Quirinale Palace to offer his resignation to President Leone, a journey he personally has made on five earlier occasions with the same purpose. President Leone asked him to stay in office for the conduct of ordinary business and will begin his consultations with political leaders on Monday. The statement from the palace pointed out that he wanted to give the various parties time to make their decisions, an indication in itself that the search for a new government may not be easy. The outgoing Government was formed in June 1973 and has fallen in June if the President had not refused to allow the Prime Minister to go. Once again internal quarrelling was the cause of a coalition's demise. This time the final blow was provided by an attack from the Social Democrats directed at the Socialists. The Government was certainly faltering but that does not alter the fact that its fall marks one of the most inopportune departures of any of Italy's numerous coalitions. The sudden tempest which finally destroyed this frail administration now leaves President Leone with a new test of his powers of constructive mediation. It is an unenviable duty for two reasons. First, he has himself just returned from Washington where he had put in a plea for greater respect for Italy abroad. Second, the real motive behind the Government's collapse will almost certainly not emerge. Public opinion will be left with little reliable guidance about why, in the midst of serious economic problems, the country should be looking for its thirty-seventh administration since the fall of Fascism. Istrigues seal fate of Rumor Cabinet, page 7

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Poll in Scotland shows further swing to SNP

A nationalistic breakthrough in next week's general election now seems a distinct possibility. After the first week of the election campaign, popular support for the Scottish National Party is running at 28 per cent. The finding is contained in a special survey for The Scotsman by Opinion Research Centre. The SNP, which nearly doubled its vote in the February election, now seems poised to make further inroads on the Scottish constituencies. Labour Conservative and SNP (together with the Liberals) now appears to be replacing the Conservatives as the alternative to Labour in Scotland. At the beginning of the campaign, popular support for the

Vorster Government 'to withdraw from South-West Africa within a year'

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Oct 3
Some business and commercial sources in Johannesburg claim that South Africa is preparing to get out of South-West Africa in a hurry. There were only about 50,000 economically active whites in the whole territory. The events in Portuguese territories and the mounting toll of men killed in a landmine blast announced yesterday are forcing South Africa to think in terms of a strategic withdrawal to its own frontiers. South-West Africa, a mandate which South Africa has fought bitterly to retain both in the World Court in The Hague and the United Nations, is now becoming a hot to hold, business claim in Johannesburg are anticipating a withdrawal within 12 months. A leading London-based insurance firm has withdrawn all its investments from the territory in the last two weeks. I understand. The decision by South African Government to hold a new election in Ovamboland, an area which has been isolated from outside inspection, tends to confirm thinking that South Africa is preparing a new deal for the territory. A conciliatory offer by the South African Government to the South-West African Peoples' Organization (Swapo) to campaign in a "free election" in the Ovambo homeland next year has been rejected. Swapo's general secretary, Mr A. Johannes, said in Windhoek that "when the time arrived" the movement would call on supporters to boycott the South-West Africa election. Last August Swapo boycotted Ovamboland's first general election with the result that less than 3 per cent of voters turned out and a dictatorial government of chiefs was returned to power. The offer of a free election comes after a decision by the white Nationalist Party to South-West Africa last week that whites should hold discussion on the political future of the territory with other racial groups. Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, said: "It is my consideration that relations between the various population groups in South-West Africa are continuing to improve."

Major tremor kills 32 people in Peru

Lima, Oct 3.—At least 32 people were killed in a major earthquake which hit Lima and the surrounding areas, causing heavy damage. Another two people died from bear attacks in the city and hundreds more were treated for shock. Buildings shook and cracked, and large chunks of masonry and broken glass fell into the streets during the morning rush hour. The tremor lasted 70 seconds.—Reuter.

The Queen and Duke to visit Bermuda

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are to visit Bermuda from February 16 to February 18 and Barbados from February 18 to February 20 before going on to Mexico.

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HOME NEWS

Telephones bugged at Transport House, investigator claims

By Staff Reporters

Telephones in Transport House, the Labour Party headquarters in London, were tapped for long periods in 1972, and the building could still be bugged, it was claimed in London yesterday.

The claim was made by Mr Ralph Matthews, a director of Management Investigation Services, who said he had discovered the bugging by accident while carrying out routine surveillance of a building near by.

After hearing several telephone conversations from Transport House he had told the Labour Party; but the matter seems to have been treated lightly by it.

Mr Percy Clark, party press officer, said yesterday that the police had not been called in and there would be no inquiry. He added: "I am not saying that we do not believe it. I think it is more likely that it would be the transport workers who would be bugged."

Mr Matthews, aged 55, who was a security adviser to the governor of Cyprus during the Eoka troubles in 1956 and a counter-intelligence officer with the Ministry of Defence during the war, made his claim at a conference on insurance and business risks, organized by the Financial Times.

He said he was security adviser to ICI in Millbank at the time and had been checking whether their offices had been bugged. While working in a van parked in Smith Square he had picked up relays from telephones in Transport House.

It was possible that the calls had actually been emanating from the Transport and General Workers' Union offices in Transport House, Mr Matthews admitted.

After addressing the conference yesterday he said that on one occasion he had been walking to his car in Smith Square when he passed a van with three aerials on the roof, one of them a small directional aerial.

"As I walked past I peeped inside and to my surprise saw a man sitting in the back with headphones on, looking at me. The man signalled the van's driver and they drove off, just brushing a car, which is the reaction of someone doing something at which he does not wish to be caught. I gave chase in my car but lost it."

Mr Matthews said he had picked up four transmissions over several weeks and had then



Mr Matthews: Overheard calls

told Transport House. His tip-off had coincided with anxiety in the Labour Party about the leak of a speech by Mr Wilson.

Some months later, Mr Matthews said, he had picked up further transmissions and on one occasion he had seen a man standing outside Transport House with an earpiece and a microphone. He said he was quite clearly part of a bugging device and not a normal hearing aid.

Mr Matthews said the conversations he had overheard included references to a visit by a party member to Ewell, and a speech about to be made by a member. There were certainly no state secrets; in fact, there was nothing exciting about the conversations, which were administrative in nature.

"I am not astonished by the way the Labour Party reacted: they may have reacted properly. I do not know what they did or what their resources are, but the point is that most companies go silent when this happens. So it is quite feasible that something was done."

Scotland Yard said yesterday it knew nothing of the alleged incidents. No sleep lost: Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, said he was not losing any sleep over the matter, the Press Association reports.

Mr Matthews was welcome to come and see him if he wished. "This is London, this is Britain, and Transport House is well known," Mr Hayward said. "We don't have Watergate politics in Britain."

Free collective bargaining system condemned

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor Sir Leonard Neal, former chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations, has predicted that the law will again eventually exercise a profound influence on industrial relations and collective bargaining.

In a challenge to many of the Labour Government's assumptions about the virtues of free collective bargaining unfettered by statutory incomes policies or legal intervention, Sir Leonard derided the social contract as a fantasy. Making the presidential address to the Association of Supervisory and Executive Engineers, he said:

"Notwithstanding the clamour of critics within and outside the trade union movement, I expect that the law will again eventually exercise a profound influence on industrial relations and on the system of collective bargaining."

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Added to that was the revolution in judicial procedure introduced by the National Industrial Relations Court. Sir Leonard continued:

"Reform, in a free society, is dependent on changing attitudes, and attitudes do not alter fundamentally overnight."

He argued last night that British industrial relations formed a basic defect. Many unions in industry and services competed with one another with more assiduity than they used to improve the living standards of their members. Employees' interests could not best be served by permitting unions to squabble over the right to be recognized; the disputes relating to recognition and to the size and identity of bargaining units in industry ought to be brought back into the field of public relations.

Sir Leonard attacked the "seriously fostered belief" that the Industrial Relations Act had been irrelevant and a failure.

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in an interdependent community the opportunity to exploit sectional powers describes a very real danger that threatens eventually the destruction of the community as a whole.

The irony of the last two years is that, in terms of total public welfare, the attempt by a Conservative Government to introduce some regulation seems to have more relevance than laissez faire socialism.

We live in a wonderful world when the Conservatives pursue policies that interfere with market forces and so avowedly socialist trade union movement extols the advantages of the freedom of the market.

Sir Leonard also attacked the argument that conflict was necessary to remedy an intolerable situation and to allow new ideas and new orders to develop from a clash of interests and wills.

Working people would accept leadership that was firm but fair, but would exploit weakness in authority with unholly glee, he said. "This is what we have seen so frequently in recent years, the continued success of militancy based on the continuing weakness of those who should have displayed firmness in management in government and in the unions."

"For workpeople, this retreat has had only one lesson, that militancy pays. That it might appear to pay only in the short term and that in the long term it would be self-defeating are arguments that the worker finds in practice, wholly unconvincing."

Turning to what he called the failure of collective bargaining, Sir Leonard said:

"One of the more successful myths of industrial relations that has been carefully nurtured over the years is the childish faith that is manifest in the advantages of so-called free voluntary collective bargaining."

It is doubtful to put it at its mildest, whether free collective bargaining has diminished conflict in industry it has not of itself produced any general gain in real wages over that which has been secured by rising productivity; it has contributed nothing to the problem of the low-paid, and in recent years it has almost certainly been a significant factor in undermining the confidence of policies of full employment."

There was no convincing evidence that a free and completely unregulated system would in the long term produce the right kind of benefits for the community, Sir Leonard said.

He went on:

"The reason, he said, was that the 'had failed to use the vital but 'idiotic' phrase that they found it intolerable to live with their marriage partners. Later he related and allowed the couple to go back into the witness-box to say they found their marriages 'intolerable'."

He then granted a decree nisi to Mr Dodds, of Wentworth Drive, Bedford, because of adultery by his wife, Valerie, with his brother, Anthony John Dodds, who are now living in King Edward Road, Bedford, and plan to marry. He also granted a decree to Mrs Jane Margaret Dodds because of her husband's adultery with Mrs Valerie Dodds.

Two Arab hijackers had planted explosives in the aircraft and sprinkled duty-free whisky about before setting fire to it.

The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct goes to two policemen who arrested a woman who produced a shotgun in a West London court in February, 1973. They are Constable David Kerr, and Det Inspector Brian Riley.

The Queen's Gallantry Medal goes to Constable John McNeill of Dundee, Sergeant Alan Wordsworth, of the Metropolitan Police, Constable Thomas Hawthorne, Reserve Constable John McAlister and Sergeant John Magowan, all of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Publicity threat made rape case woman emigrate

Rather than face the publicity arising from her evidence in a case of alleged rape, a woman, aged 20 left Britain and went to the United States, it was stated at Norwich Crown Court yesterday. She wrote to her parents: "Try and understand... I just can't stand waiting for the trial and knowing when it does happen it will be printed in every newspaper, and I can't take it."

The letter was read out by Mr Justice Theisger. Because she was not available at the court, the prosecution offered no evidence against a man accused of raping her.

William John Murray, aged 25, of Fenny Lane, Cambridge, had pleaded not guilty to the offence. The judge entered a verdict of not guilty and Mr Murray was discharged.

Watergate lecturer

Professor Archibald Cox, the former Watergate special prosecutor, who was dismissed by Mr Nixon, arrived in Cambridge yesterday. He will lecture on American history at the university during the next academic year.

Damages of £74,000 for maimed soldier

From Robert Fisk Belfast

Private Patrick Murphy, a Scottish soldier who was seriously injured by a mine in Northern Ireland in 1972, was awarded £74,000 damages at Belfast Recorder's Court yesterday.

The maimed Labour Government award ever made to a member of the security forces wounded in the province.

The explosion blinded and maimed Private Murphy, aged 26, who was on his third tour of duty in Ulster with the 1st Battalion, The King's Own Border Regiment.

Private Murphy, who lives in Glasgow, was on patrol in Riverdale Park South, in the Roman Catholic Andersonstown housing estate, on November 23, when an IRA man detonated a mine near him.

Left wing may picket National Front rally

By Michael Horsnell

A repetition of the battle of Red Lion Square, in which a student died and 39 police officers were injured last June, was threatened yesterday when the International Marxist Group announced that they would picket a National Front election meeting in the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, the Marxist said.

Left-wing demonstrators announced that they would picket a National Front election meeting in the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, the Marxist said.

Other left-wing organizations have been invited to a rally in Red Lion Square an hour before the National Front meeting.

Police have made no representations to the Home Office about a ban, but a large number were on duty.

Mr Peter Cadogan, general secretary of the South Place Ethical Society, which owns the Conway Hall, said last night that the hall was not let to any meeting connected with a march or demonstration. He added: "The

Judge speaks of 'gin and knickers' divorces

Mr Justice Faulks, who is 66, speaking of 'divorce' in the Family Division of the High Court yesterday, said: "All you have to do is fill your wife with gin, give her a complacent lodger, and file your petition next day."

He added: "Or a husband might just say he found it intolerable to live with his wife because she wears pink knickers or nothing at all."

Convivance and collusion have gone under the new divorce laws, that was all one had to do to get a divorce nowadays.

In the case before him in which a husband cited his brother, the judge at first refused to grant a decree to either the husband, Mr Robert George Dodds, or his sister-in-law, Mrs Jane Margaret Dodds.

The reason, he said, was that the husband failed to use the vital but 'idiotic' phrase that they found it intolerable to live with their marriage partners. Later he related and allowed the couple to go back into the witness-box to say they found their marriages 'intolerable'."

He then granted a decree nisi to Mr Dodds, of Wentworth Drive, Bedford, because of adultery by his wife, Valerie, with his brother, Anthony John Dodds, who are now living in King Edward Road, Bedford, and plan to marry. He also granted a decree to Mrs Jane Margaret Dodds because of her husband's adultery with Mrs Valerie Dodds.

Two Arab hijackers had planted explosives in the aircraft and sprinkled duty-free whisky about before setting fire to it.

The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct goes to two policemen who arrested a woman who produced a shotgun in a West London court in February, 1973. They are Constable David Kerr, and Det Inspector Brian Riley.

The Queen's Gallantry Medal goes to Constable John McNeill of Dundee, Sergeant Alan Wordsworth, of the Metropolitan Police, Constable Thomas Hawthorne, Reserve Constable John McAlister and Sergeant John Magowan, all of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Publicity threat made rape case woman emigrate

Rather than face the publicity arising from her evidence in a case of alleged rape, a woman, aged 20 left Britain and went to the United States, it was stated at Norwich Crown Court yesterday. She wrote to her parents: "Try and understand... I just can't stand waiting for the trial and knowing when it does happen it will be printed in every newspaper, and I can't take it."

The letter was read out by Mr Justice Theisger. Because she was not available at the court, the prosecution offered no evidence against a man accused of raping her.

William John Murray, aged 25, of Fenny Lane, Cambridge, had pleaded not guilty to the offence. The judge entered a verdict of not guilty and Mr Murray was discharged.

Watergate lecturer

Professor Archibald Cox, the former Watergate special prosecutor, who was dismissed by Mr Nixon, arrived in Cambridge yesterday. He will lecture on American history at the university during the next academic year.

Extra 1 1/2p on 2lb bag of sugar soon

By Hugh Clayton

Wholesale prices of refined sugar will rise by up to 22s a ton next week as companies adjust to new EEC rates. The increases will lead in a few weeks to an extra 1 1/2p to 2 1/2p for a 2lb bag in shops unless the Government absorbs them with a subsidy.

The case is complicated by the arrival of sugar from Guyana which the Government agreed last month to buy at more than the EEC price.

As officials at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food met representatives of Commonwealth cane growers, Mr Peart, the minister, said under intense questioning that he could not make any statement about sugar.

The retail price of milk will rise by 1/2p a pint to 5p next week because of the EEC award. A further 1/2p as well as the full increases on butter and cheese will be absorbed by a subsidy.

Twins die in fire

Neil and Somme Misra, twin brothers, aged one, died when fire broke out at their home at Northfield, Birmingham, yesterday.

Chemists deny 'putting public at risk' claim

Drugs are being sold in chemist shops without the supervision of a qualified pharmacist, thus putting the public at risk, it is claimed by the Federation of Consumer Groups.

The Federation of Consumer Groups said it had been in touch with the health department about a "serious lack of control".

In reply, chemists said that although a pharmacist might not personally serve a customer it did not mean he was unaware of what was going on.

The minister said that the pharmacist is there to intervene if, in the exercise of professional responsibility, he or she feels that this should be done."

The federation said that in 55 visits only one assistant called in a pharmacist to help, and only one sale was refused because the pharmacist was at lunch.

In every other instance there was no recourse to the qualified pharmacist, and in fact there was no difference between these purchases and any other. At no time was any advice volunteered on the use of the medicine," the federation said.

"The general public is at grave risk due to the unrestricted sale

Queen's award for officer in hijack aircraft

Mr William McCracken, first officer in the British airline involved in the "whisky hijacking" in Amsterdam early this year, has been honoured by the Queen. He receives the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air.

Mr McCracken, senior engineer officer of British Airways' VC 10 fleet, supervised the escape down chutes of more than 100 people when a hijacked Super VC 10 landed at Schiphol airport on March 3.

Two Arab hijackers had planted explosives in the aircraft and sprinkled duty-free whisky about before setting fire to it.

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Weather forecast and recordings

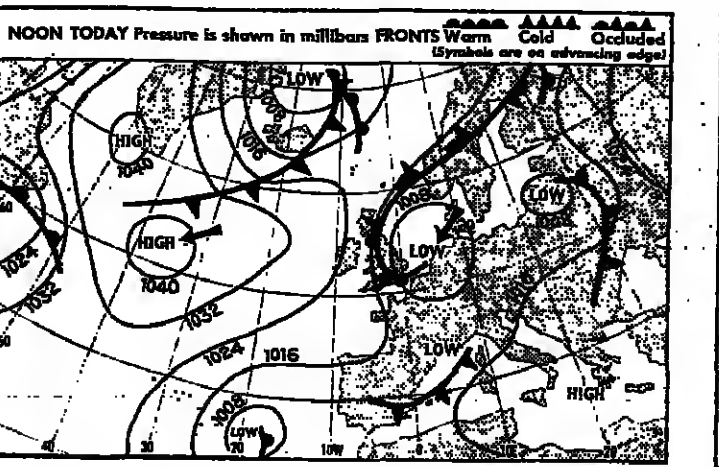


Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Sun rises, Moon sets, and temperature recordings for different locations like London, SE England, East, etc.

Inquiry into ratings' death

Detectives are to fly to Malta today to investigate the death of a rating on the aircraft carrier Ark Royal.

Barry Pepperdine, aged 23, single, of Beckenham, Kent, died in hospital at Gosport, Hampshire, yesterday from a head injury.

The Ark Royal was on its way down the Channel to Malta when he was injured. A post mortem examination by Dr Peter Fuller, a Home Office pathologist, showed the cause of death was "not natural."

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 13°C (55°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 6°C (43°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 91 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 0.1in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 0.1in. Bar. mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,013.5 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Table with weather reports for various locations including London, SE England, East, etc.

Advertisement for 'Where do all the profits go?' featuring illustrations of a hand holding a coin, a factory, and a person, with text about government, industry, and shareholder profits.

Large advertisement for Lloyds Bank featuring a black and white photograph of a woman and child, with text about £2 vouchers for first-year students and other bank services.

Advertisement for 'The Economist' magazine with the headline 'ALL THOSE BUSINESSMEN WHO ARE WORRIED ABOUT HOW THE ELECTION RESULT WILL AFFECT THEM HAD BETTER CONSULT THEIR NEWSAGENT URGENTLY.'

HOME NEWS

Girl on bomb murder charges 'said she did not like it when children in coach were killed'

Judith Theresa Ward, aged 26, accused of killing 12 people in the M62 coach explosion, was judged at Wakefield Crown court, West Yorkshire, yesterday to have said to a policeman: "I did not like it when those children were killed in the coach. That should not have happened. There should have been a warning. In London they get shorter and shorter and I do not go along with that."

Miss Ward was familiar with the bus service which carried soldiers and their families all over the United Kingdom on Friday nights. She had made a statement acknowledging that she helped those who planted a bomb in the officers' mess at Aldershot, killing several people.

She actually provided a drawing for the benefit of those members of the IRA who wanted to be informed of the premises where the bomb should be placed. Mr Cobb said that after the Latimer Defence College explosion Miss Ward was seen by the police in Liverpool and had said: "I had to get away after the bus. I want out."

Townpeople facing increasing noise

By John Roger Within six years half of Britain's town dwellers will be living with a 65 decibel level of noise, men experts said yesterday. Good, quiet conditions are in the 35 to 50 decibel range. Dr S. B. Reed, assistant scientific adviser to the Greater London Council, and Mr G. M. Vulcan, of the environmental group, also said that the number of homes exposed to levels of more than 70 decibels would rise to 14 million, an increase of 64 per cent over 1970. They were addressing the Association of Public Health Inspectors' conference at Plington, Devon. The main cause of road traffic noise was diesel engines, they said. The banning of private cars from Oxford Street, London, in 1972, resulted in only a two to three decibel change in noise levels. Ice-cream buses and taxis, diesel driven, which were not restricted, were the chief source of noise. Noise annoyance was determined by level, frequency and variability. Police had difficulty in conducting road-side measurements under the minor vehicle regulations, 1973, and no one prosecution had been made out. But they were very active in controlling vehicle noise by prosecuting drivers of cars with faulty silencers or those sounding horns after 11.30 pm.

Orchestras heed protest over lack of new works

By Kenneth Gosling Arts Reporter Ten symphonic works by living British composers are to be considered by the four London orchestras for inclusion in future programmes as a result of a protest by Mr Francis Routh, artistic director of the Radio City Concerts of British Music, about "lack of understanding and advocacy of new work on the part of chief conductors". Mr Routh submitted a list of works written in the last 20 years by composers like William Alwyn, Alan Rawsthorne and Peter Racine Fricker to the director of the Smith Bank concert hall. It was discussed at a meeting of the London Orchestra Concert Board and the general managers of the four orchestras to which the board allocates funds in association with the London Council. The four are the London Philharmonic, the London Symphony, the New Philharmonia and the Royal Philharmonic. Most orchestras include what are regarded as "non-commercial" works in their programmes, but Mr Routh finds that unsatisfactory. He says: "The orchestras, each with comparable public subsidy, vie with each other in offering to the same public, near-identical concerts. They show an apparent unawareness of the enormous range of work by their contemporary colleagues."

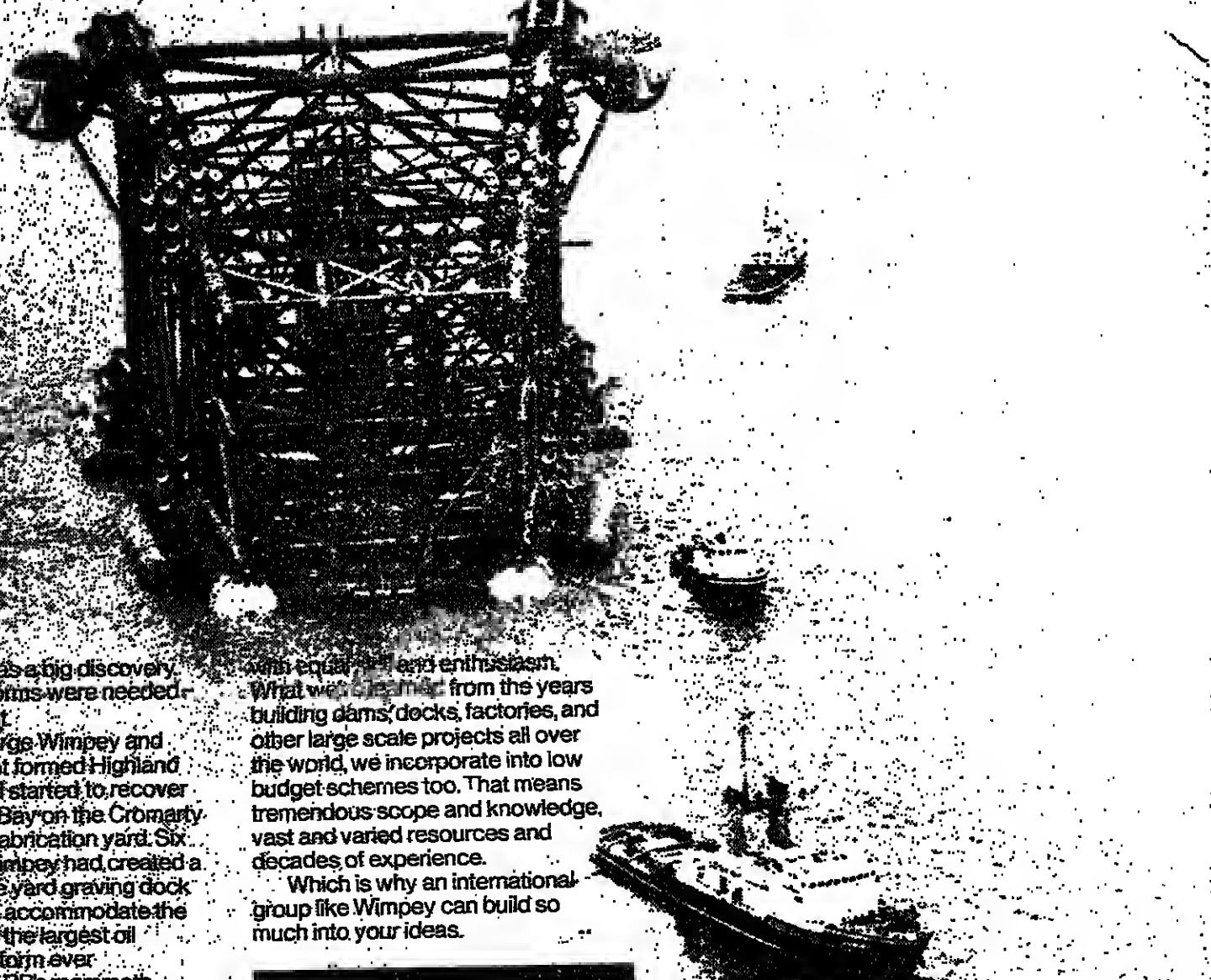


A police dog on guard at Wakefield, where the M62 coach murder trial opened yesterday.

Shelter scorns slum clearance plans

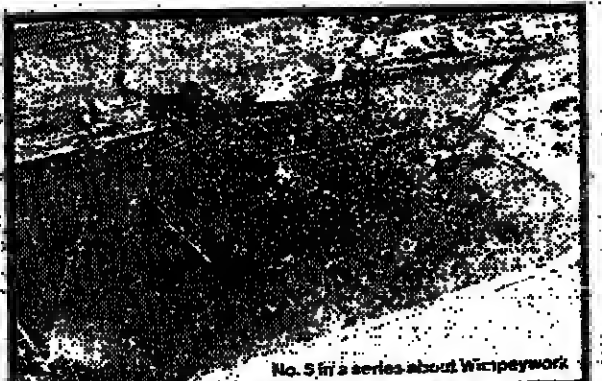
By John Young Planning Reporter An indictment of local authorities' record on slum clearance is contained in a report published today by Shelter, the organization for the homeless. It accuses councils of lack of honesty in dealing with the residents of clearance areas, and of showing "contempt for the feelings and fears of those whose lives are completely overshadowed by uncertainty about the future and depression over their present living conditions". Conditions in a clearance area, it states, "would revolt and disgust anyone who spent a few hours walking through the streets and talking to the residents". Most local authorities are accused of being over-ambitious and unrealistic when drawing clearance plans. The report says they have apparently made a reference to their own ability to carry through such plans within the specified period. Limited, achievable programmes would have enabled them to concentrate their resources on smaller, more manageable areas. Residents of clearance areas are often written off "so far as welfare agencies, educational authorities and town hall staff are concerned, the report says. It is considered not worth attempting to keep such areas clean, free of rubbish, rubble and rodents. Short-life houses are deemed unsuitable for maintenance and repair. The report, which is based on research in eight large British cities, concedes that central government must be held responsible for some delays. The enforcement of housing cost yardsticks and of fixed-price tendering, together with the shortage of building labour and materials, have severely affected local authority housebuilding, and this has inevitably restricted the rehousing of people from clearance areas. According to Shelter officials, of the eight cities investigated, Glasgow, Liverpool, Salford, Newcastle upon Tyne, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham and Birmingham, only one, Leeds, built more houses last year than it pulled down. Salford, with more than 12,000 unfit houses, completed only 296 new houses in 1973. "This staggering fact can only be explained by incompetence and lack of will on the part of the corporation", the report says. Public sector housebuilding, at an intolerably low level, must be speeded up, the report states. Meanwhile councils must stick to essential repairs to houses in areas the subject of compulsory purchase orders, and ensure regular refuse collection, better rodent control and the gutting and bricking up of houses soon after they have been vacated. Information offices should be set up in each large clearance area, and residents must be enabled to take an active and effective part in decision making. There should be discussions of proposed plans at a stage when alternatives can still be formulated. Shelter Report on Slum Clearance (Shelter, 85 Strand, London WC2R 0EQ, 45p).

The gateway to the North Sea oilfields is now open.



North Sea oil was a big discovery. Off-shore platforms were needed. They had to be built fast. In 1972 George Wimpey and John Wood formed Highland Drilling and started to recover the Cromarty Firth. Six months later Wimpey had created a 600,000 square yard graving dock 50 feet deep to accommodate the construction of the largest oil production platform ever commissioned. BP's mammoth Highland One was safely installed on its 100,000 sq ft site. We constructed the world's largest floating dock gate, providing access to the Cromarty Firth and the Highland One and Highland Two structures to 600,000 sq ft. The North Sea oilfield is now producing 1.3 million barrels of oil a day. At Nigg Bay, Highland One's 100,000 sq ft graving dock and small platform fillets cost well over £60 a pound and cost more than 50p a pound. Fishmongers report that the best value in their shops today will be in herrings, sprats, coley, haddock and small plaice. Large plaice fillets cost well over £60 a pound and cost more than 50p a pound. Pork prices are still forging ahead, lamb and chicken are increasing slightly while cheaper cuts of beef and frozen turkey are marking time. Roasting beef has the best look for a weekend joint, with a side of about 64p a pound, rib on the bone still at 42p and respectable brisket on the bone still at low 22p. Prices of some New Zealand and home-killed lamb are very close.

WIMPEY



No. 5 in a series about Wimpeywork

Life jail for man who killed cricketer

From Our Correspondent Bristol A promising young county cricketer was murdered by a man who had been planning a killing for two years and said he wanted to do it again, it was stated at Bristol Crown Court yesterday. Simon Kerr, aged 20, a Rhodesian, who had paid his fare to England to join Gloucestershire County Cricket Club, died after being stabbed 10 times at a party. Mr John Hall, QC, for the prosecution, said that Desmond Carroll, aged 24, an engineer, who admitted murdering Mr Kerr, had described the killing as "sheer ecstasy". Mr Carroll, of North Road, St Andrews, Bristol, was jailed for life.

Medicine addict freed by Court of Appeal

A man's addiction to a proprietary medicine was directly responsible for many of the crimes he had committed, Lord Justice Scarman said in the Court of Appeal yesterday. He said Barry John Evans, aged 30, turned to the medicine, which contained chloroform and morphine, whenever life became a strain. He stole to get money to buy the mixture. Mr Evans' addiction was not taken into account by the judge who jailed him for 18 months at Bury St Edmunds Crown Court. It set aside the sentence and substituted a nine-month suspended sentence and a two-year supervision order. Mr Evans, unemployed and of no fixed address, had pleaded guilty to theft, obtaining property by deception and being in breach of a suspended sentence order.

Margarine losing price advantage over butter

Changes in wholesale prices mean that all but the very cheapest varieties of margarine will soon cost as much as the lowest priced butter. The strong competitive advantage on which margarine has been traded is being eliminated by rising costs of vegetable oils. At the same time the shop price of butter has been held down by subsidies. Van den Berghs and Jurgens, producers of Stork, Flora and Blue Band margarine, said yesterday that it was raising wholesale prices for the second time in a month. This meant that shopkeepers would be charged more than 25p a pound extra for the company's brands. But consumers would be protected from the full increase for the time being by a promotional campaign. There will soon be little hard Stork margarine in shops for less than 10p or 11p for a half-pound packet, while the cheapest imported butter costs 10p. Soft margarine will cost more than 12p, while English butter is still being sold for 11p in some supermarkets. Of Van den Berghs' brands only Echo, traditionally the cheapest, will retain a general price advantage over butter, at 9p in 10p. Processors of frozen fish are still cutting prices spontaneously in an effort to reduce the fish-

Food prices

Hugh Clayton "mountain" in cold stores. Marks and Spencer said yesterday it was cutting all frozen fish varieties by at least 2p a pound and Tesco is selling one brand of fish fingers at almost a third less than the normal price. Fishmongers report that the best value in their shops today will be in herrings, sprats, coley, haddock and small plaice. Large plaice fillets cost well over £60 a pound and cost more than 50p a pound. Pork prices are still forging ahead, lamb and chicken are increasing slightly while cheaper cuts of beef and frozen turkey are marking time. Roasting beef has the best look for a weekend joint, with a side of about 64p a pound, rib on the bone still at 42p and respectable brisket on the bone still at low 22p. Prices of some New Zealand and home-killed lamb are very close.

HOME NEWS

Rebuilding is turning London into hostile place, professor says

By Pat Healy Social Services Correspondent The break-up of traditional communities in London has made the capital a hostile and isolated place to live in, Professor Peter Willmott, codirector of the Institute of Community Studies, said yesterday. Vandals and crime were becoming increasingly common on housing estates, where working-class neighbours were strangers to each other.

Paris leads in cities' race, survey decides

By Our Planning Reporter London seems to have lost the will to be a great city, Paris has that will. Such is the conclusion of an extensive survey in the magazine Built Environment, which examines the achievements of the towns in housing, transport and commercial development and finds that Paris is decisively winning the race to be the capital of Europe.

Changes in subsidies to aid hill farmers

By Hugh Clayton Agricultural Correspondent Changes in hill farm subsidies to increase cash flow were announced yesterday by Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture. They were immediately condemned by the National Farmers' Union as "utterly inadequate to deal with the current crisis."

British farm needs differ from Nine, Mr Callaghan says

By Our Political Editor In the light of Wednesday's meeting in Luxembourg of the Foreign Ministers and Agricultural Ministers of EEC, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday: "I doubt if the Common Agricultural Policy will ever be the same again."



Mr Heath and Mr Carr at yesterday's Conservative press conference.

Homes offer aimed at floating voters

By John Young Mrs Thatcher's recent pledge to introduce 9 1/2 per cent mortgages by Christmas if the Conservatives are elected, might seem at first glance to have restored the housing issue to the forefront of the election campaign. Although temporarily eclipsed by inflation and other economic issues, housing remains the country's most intractable social problem.

Mr Wilson predicts a mild Budget

By George Clark Political Correspondent The tradition that no politician should forecast a future Budget was ignored by Mr Wilson yesterday when he gave a strong hint that Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would not introduce a deflationary Budget if Labour is returned to office.

Food prices rising at rate of 16pc, 'Grocer' says

By Hugh Clayton Food prices have risen at a rate of 16.84 per cent over the past 12 months, the publishers of The Grocer said yesterday. They were replying to a claim this week from Mr Pym, Opposition spokesman on agriculture, that the index published in the journal showed prices to be rising at an annual rate of more than 25 per cent.

Man 'put poison in former wife's milk'

Edward James Elmer, aged 58, who was said to have put poison in his former wife's milk, was sentenced at Winchester Crown Court yesterday to 15 months' imprisonment.

Bishop fined

The Bishop of Ely, the Rt Rev Edward Roberts, was fined £30 by magistrates at Windsor, Berkshire, yesterday, for careless driving. His car was said to have struck a woman on a pedestrian crossing in Windsor.

Mr Heath urges voters to face up to reality

By John Winder The electors must not be allowed to hide their heads in the sand, Mr Heath told Conservative Party workers in Ilford yesterday. "The electors are now beginning to realize that they must not form an administration from Conservatives alone."

Benn promise of change for Scotland

From David Leigh Glasgow Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, told Govan shipbuilders yesterday that Labour's new industrial policy which would change the Scot load, had been born during the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders work-in.

Tories' first task for national unity forum

Continued from page 1 Nevertheless, Mr Heath's statement yesterday sounded like an admission that he has to put more flesh on the theme of national unity to make it telling.

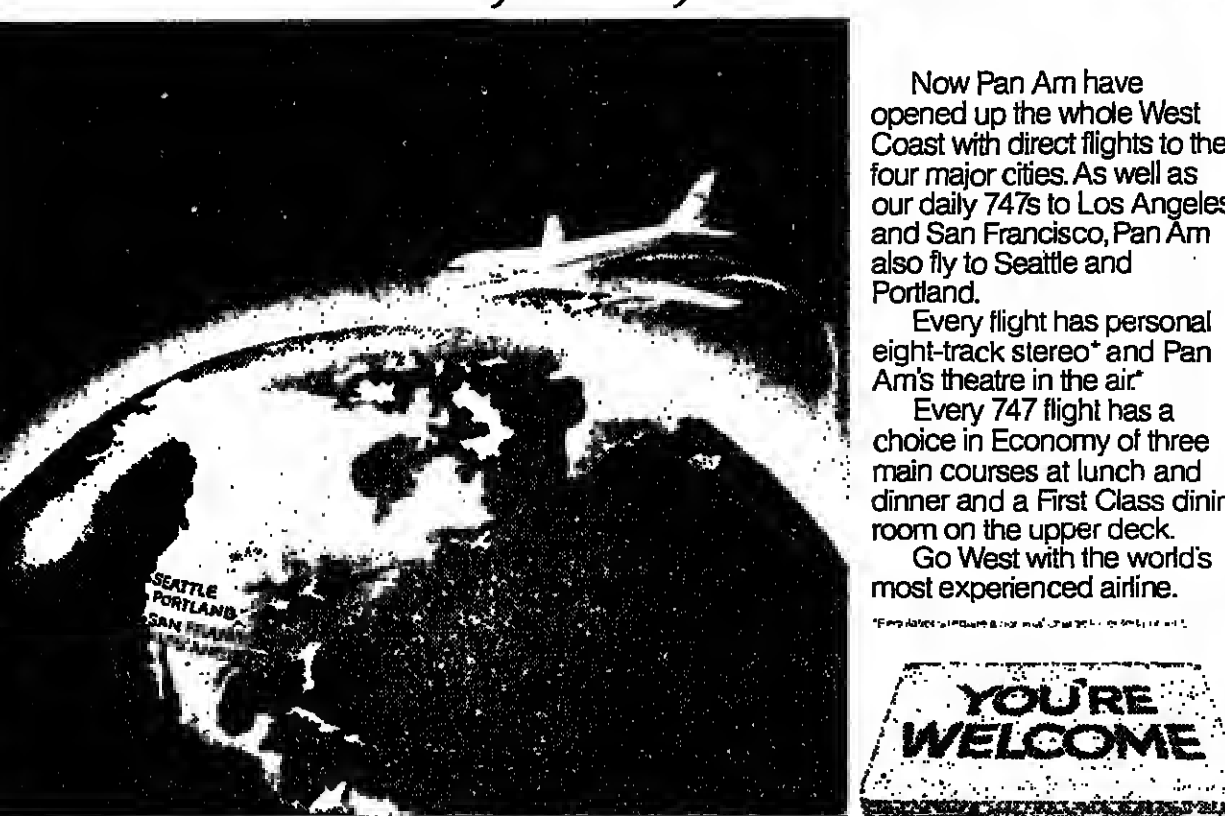
Mr Heath's first task, he said, would be to have presented to it a thorough and detailed analysis of the national accounts. A Conservative government would first seek general agreement on what was likely to happen in Britain immediately as a consequence of the crisis.

is a strong government, able to take the very strong decisions that have to be taken. You cannot do this by fudging and the lowest common denominator. Nor could you do it by inviting people into government, as Neville Chamberlain did after 1937.

Swing to Labour

A strong swing to Labour among academics is shown by NOP in a poll published today in The Times Higher Education Supplement. There are also reviews of books on British conservatism, and an interview with Professor William Craigmiles, the new vice-chancellor of Stirling University.

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GENERAL ELECTION

Fight for the 39 vital marginals: Part 11

Liverpool, Garston

Description
This constituency of more than 80,000 electors (the figure rose by nearly 5,000 between the 1970 and February, 1974, contest) contains a fairly complete cross-section.

Inland are the recently-built tower blocks of the Netherley estate, whose inhabitants, moved in from city centre areas, probably did much to swing the vote to Labour in February; near the banks of the Mersey is the older housing estate of Speke, bordering on a part of dockland and the Halewood car factory; and in between there is much upper and middle class housing.

The loss of the seat in February was the worst of many recent blows to Conservative pride in Liverpool. It had been held with a 7,000 majority, and was regarded as one of the two absolute strongholds in a city where the party's influence has been steadily eroded since traditional religious voting patterns ceased to apply in the early 1960s.

The loss of Garston was attributed by the Conservatives to the withdrawal of the sitting MP, Mr Tim Fortescue, at the beginning of the February campaign, in the presence of a Liberal who polled nearly 10,000 votes, and to the working-class influx.

Assessment
The Conservatives are putting maximum effort into regaining the seat and have selected a new man, Mr David Stanley, who seems to have a knack of getting on with all sorts and conditions of people. Like most candidates in the North-west of England he is encountering a high proportion of people who have still not made up their minds.

He thinks he may win back a substantial number of former Conservatives who wavered to Liberal in February, but who then found that the division had returned Mr Edward Loyden a left-wing Labour MP.

Mr Loyden obviously has a strong following and has proved himself to be an energetic constituency worker. He is highly popular with the dockers and other waterfront workers, and is fighting for council tenants who, he believes, have paid £1.5m too much in rents because of a failure to honour an earlier fair rents promise.

Mr Geoffrey Black, the Liberal, believes that he is making a greater impact on the crucial Netherley housing estate than Mr Stanley, and says he is encountering a high proportion of traditional Labour supporters who now class themselves as "don't knows". He thinks his party organization has improved markedly since February, the first time the modern Liberal Party seriously campaigned in Liverpool.

February result	
Electorate 80,103	
Loyden, E. (Lab)	25,332
Leville, N. (C)	24,651
Black, G. (L)	9,834
Lab majority	681

Labour
Edward Loyden (52) was a motor launch skipper for the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company. President of Liverpool Trades Council since 1966. Member of Liverpool City Council since 1960. Sits on Merseyside County Council and Liverpool City (District) Council. Member of district and national committees of the Docks and Waterways section of Transport and General Workers' Union.

Conservative
David Stanley (43), a personnel and training officer with Imperial Chemical Industries in Cheshire. Has unsuccessfully fought Newton, Manchester, Blackley, and Widnes in a by-election. Married with three children. Major in the Royal Marines Volunteer Reserve, Birkhead. Served in a territorial battalion of the Parachute Regiment.

Liberal
Geoffrey Black (25), chartered accountant, educated at Quarry Bank School, of which he is now a governor. Joined the Liberal Party in 1967. Chairman of Garston Constituency Association and treasurer of Liverpool Liberal Association. Married.

Bristol, North-West

Description
Bristol, North-West, runs from the mouth of the river Avon to the edge of Clifton Down, taking in a good deal of the urban sprawl of greater Bristol, and has all the classic features of a marginal seat.

It consists of docks and industry, large council estates and large stretches of suburbia, of both the pleasant and the unremarkable type. The inhabitants are people working in the docks, the businesses and factories of central Bristol and in the aircraft industry centred on the British Aircraft Corporation works and the Rolls-Royce aero engine factory. A balance is struck between blue and white-collar workers.

The docks at Avonmouth are owned by the city and are an important port for tea, grain, newsprint and animal and human foodstuffs. To augment the docks the corporation is building the mighty Weston Dock opening in 1976, at a cost of £21m. This is a considerable act of faith.

In contrast to the big estates and council properties there is a strong middle-class element in districts such as Westbury and Stoke Bishop, and, as in any suburban area, a large number of people with mortgages on their minds.

Assessment
The constituency was a marginal long before the Liberals came along and made the situation more interesting and, for the other parties, more difficult.

Mr Martin McLaren, who won for the Conservatives in 1959 and lost to Labour by 669 votes in 1966, and regained the seat in 1970 by 1,049. In that election the Liberals cornered only 6.5 per cent of the poll, but last February they had a fifth—an advance from 3,000 to 12,000—and Mr McLaren finished 650 ahead of his Labour opponent, Mr Ronald Thomas.

The organization and strength of the local Liberal Party has improved enormously over the past two years. This time the party is using caravans and travelling campaign offices to help in spreading the moderate word in all corners of this inconveniently straggling constituency.

Many in the other parties maintain that the Liberals reached their peak in February. The Liberals, however, are satisfied that they are capturing supporters in considerable numbers from both the Tory and Labour parties and reckon they have made this marginal genuinely three-party.

The impression that observers glean from uncertain voters, and there are many of them, is that Liberal ideas are now being considered more seriously than in the last election.

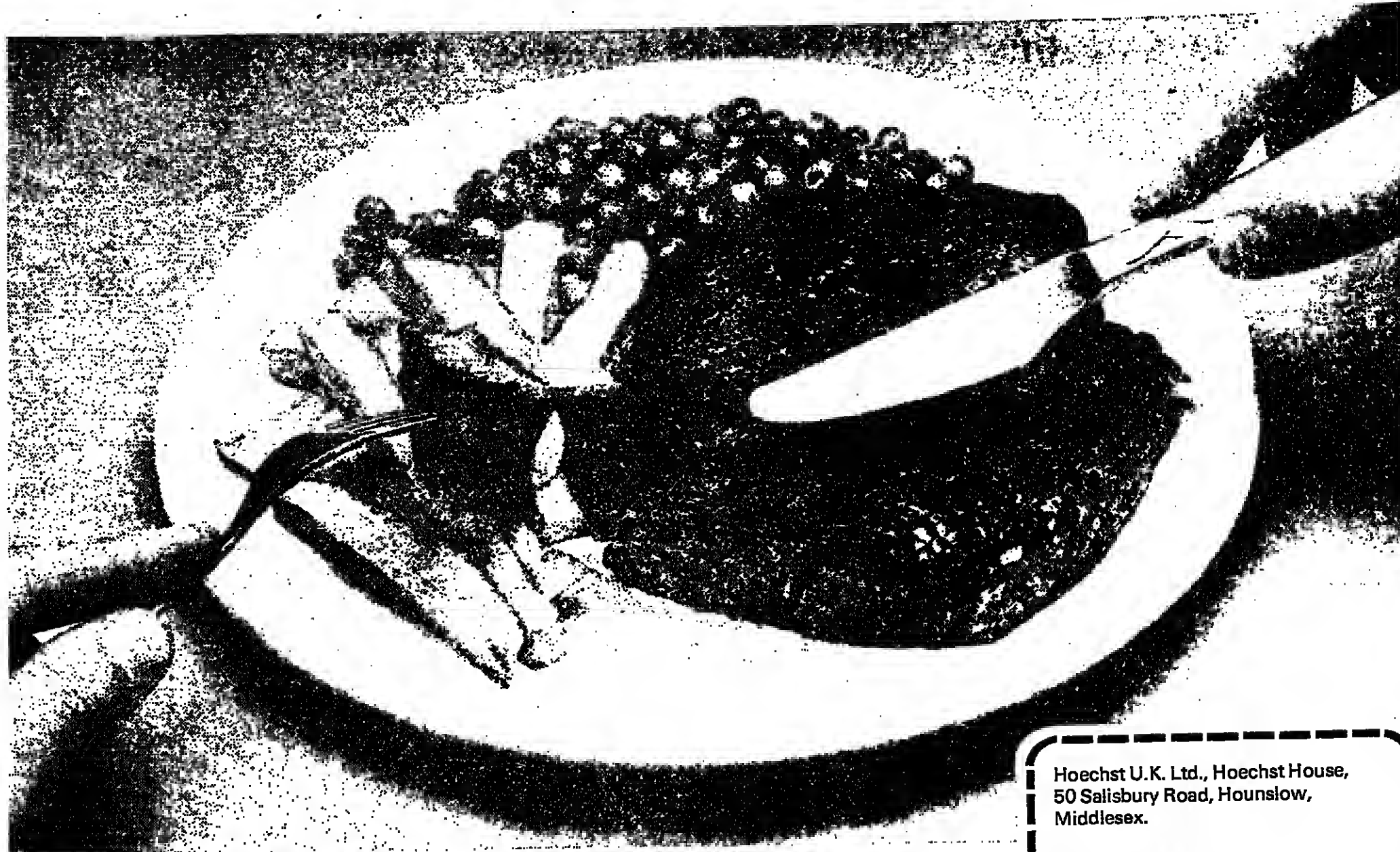
Housing is an important issue and candidates are getting a lot of questions about mortgages and rents.

February result	
Electorate 65,697	
McLaren, M. (C)	21,569
Thomas, R. R. (Lab)	20,919
David, E. (L)	11,312
Wetherall, T. (Ind)	440
C majority	650

Conservative
Martin McLaren (60), barrister and company director, educated at Eton, Cambridge and Harvard. Was parliamentary private secretary to Sir Alec Douglas-Home for four years and an Opposition whip from 1964 to 1966. Held seat from 1959-66 and won it back from Labour from 1970.

Labour
Ronald Thomas (45), senior lecturer in extramural studies department of Bristol University, specializing in study of industrial relations. Member of Bristol Trades Council, has helped Bristol aircraft workers draw up a plan for worker-ownership of the Concorde factory. Educated at Ruskin and Balliol.

Liberal
Edward David (30), lecturer at Bristol University, teaching politics. Educated at the University of Wales and Cambridge and has written on Liberal Party history.



Sorbic acid is now used to preserve a wide variety of food.

How the Rowanberry helps to keep it fresh

Mouldy food is more than just a nuisance. Some moulds can leave behind dangerous toxins that cooking can't destroy. In fact, these toxins can be transmitted from mouldy animal feed, right through to that juicy steak.

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All over the world, sorbic acid is helping to make food taste fresher and stay safer.

Why we chose the rowanberry
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Because it's a substance akin to food, sorbic acid is digested just like milk or butter. What's more, it's completely tasteless. So tasteless that many countries even use sorbic acid in wine.

The many facets of Hoechst research
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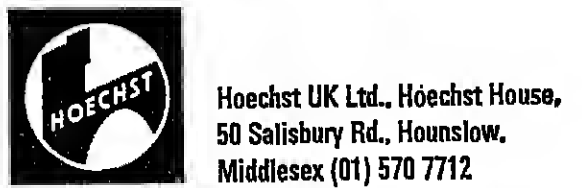
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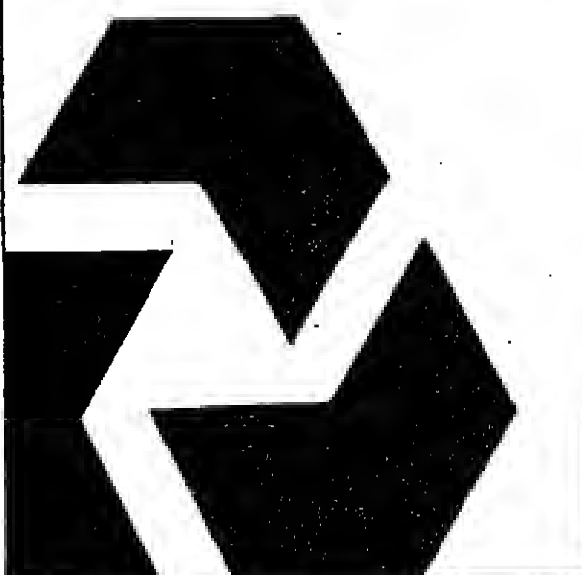
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GENERAL ELECTION

Mr Thorpe lands by tractor light after councils bar helicopter

By Christopher Walker
The flamboyant helicopter campaigning of Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, ran into fresh difficulties last night. After repeated delays he was forced to land at Barstaple in a field illuminated by the lights of tractors driven in by neighbouring farmers.

The Minister who offers uncompromising idealism to doubting voters
Justice and honesty are the Jenkins keynotes

By Peter Evans

There was a genuine confession at Mr Roy Jenkins's Hove meeting last week. A young woman teacher rose with shining eyes to proclaim: "I am happier about politics, having attended here tonight."

She praised the Home Secretary's idealism, blamed the media for encouraging cynicism and told me afterwards that she had voted Liberal last time.

Mr Jenkins has pitched his campaign at a high level, speaking with almost religious zeal about politics, morality and the broad-based conscience and reform approach for which the Labour Party "does, and must stand."

The day Mrs Williams caused a furore by saying she would leave active politics if the referendum over Europe went against membership, Mr Jenkins was besieged by questions from the press. He refused to comment.

Next day, when Mr Jenkins banded in his nomination for Birmingham, Stechford, he was again asked what his attitude was. This time he issued a short carefully worded statement.

In his constituency later, a man in a supermarket asked him why he was apparently splitting the Labour Party deliberately. Could he not have kept quiet during the election campaign?

Mr Jenkins explained: "First, he had been asked to comment; secondly, he could not leave Mrs Williams isolated."

In the council estates and shops, there are mixed reactions. He is clearly not one of the boys, and, to his credit, does not pretend to be. He is treated with the respect that people would give a trusted solicitor or a parson, or an old-fashioned family doctor.



Mr Jenkins chatting to Mr Rhaajan Singh while campaigning for Dr Shirley Summerskill in Halifax. Dr Summerskill held the constituency for Labour in February by 3,003 votes.

There are jocular attempts to bring him down to the level of ordinary folk. One old lady showed him a naughty seaside postcard. He smiled: "You'll get me arrested."

Another woman, suddenly confronted by him, said: "Oh, my God!"

His concern about the welfare of ordinary people is sincere, as he fingers broken roller skates in a bleak upstairs hall, wondering about facilities for children in the poorer end of his constituency.

In another way, his idealism is a disadvantage. In the working men's clubs, he has been questioned fearfully about being soft on immigrants. One man passed a note to him with the words: "Send back the Asians."

Mr Jenkins flushes occasionally and becomes quite vehement himself, defending his position.

One man asked tougher questions about his attitude to Europe than he will ever face at a press conference: "Why don't you resign now?—It will be a Cabinet decision."

Two thirds of people agree, being in Europe.—You wouldn't wish me to support something I don't believe in. It is from the platform that Mr Jenkins carries most conviction. In his final peroration Mr Jenkins refers to the Labour Party's reform approach and conscience.

"It embraces the best part of the liberal tradition. It is socialist because it puts the community first. It is national because it can secure a strong peace for Labour and Britain. It has signally failed to do it. It is internationalist because it recognizes that humanity does not stop at the shores of this country. It offers a way out of the blind alley of gloom, despondency, division and frustration into which we were too long led. It is the basis upon which we can and will win. It is a message of bonesty, justice and hope."

It was very different from the down-to-earth precociousness of ordinary Birmingham folk. "Here comes Brian Clough," shouted a supporter at a football match when Mr Jenkins was shaking hands. "Elo, squirt, what about the workers then?"

"Oh, we're behind them," Mr Jenkins murmured, but his idealism could have a price locally over immigrants as well as nationally over Europe. If he decided to bring forward legislation to open up clubs to Asians, how many members would be behind him then?

Mr Powell's new hint on voting Labour

From Christopher Warman

Mr Enoch Powell last night returned to his well-worn theme on the EEC where he left it at the February general election and put the full weight of his support behind the return of a Labour government.

He declared in Bristol that if the Conservatives won the election the question of membership would be considered closed, whereas a Labour government was committed to submit the matter to the people through the ballot box.

He added, extending the argument he put forward in February, that the Labour decision would be binding only for the lifetime of the Parliament in which it was made.

Asked at the end of his speech whether he was advising electors to vote Labour, Mr Powell said: "I should have thought that was the clear implication of what I have said in the last three quarters of an hour."

He was cheered wildly, but the questioner turned his coat inside out before he sat down.

After concentrating in his South Down constituency almost exclusively on Ulster problems he crossed to the mainland, as he now describes the rest of Britain, to broaden his campaign on to larger issues although he still managed to link his argument on the EEC to the cause of his newly adopted party.

His advice to electors will not have been shared by the majority of the United Ulster Unionists, and many members of the party. When launching the UUU manifesto last week Mr Powell said the party would not encourage Mr Powell to urge people to vote Labour and added: "Being the clever man he is I would not think he will push this one too far."

In February in Birmingham, Mr Powell said: "This is the first and last election at which the British people can be sure of the opportunity to decide whether this country is to remain a democratic nation."

With another election following so soon he last night firmly grasped the opportunity to repeat his message: "The people of Britain do find themselves before the issue which only they have the right to decide: will they or will they not consent to be a province of a European state and to surrender their right to live under laws which they make in Parliament, to be taxed only by their own representatives and to be judged only in their own courts by their own law?"

This question is not posed at some undefined time at some hypothetical referendum: it is posed at this general election. "If the Conservative Party as at present constituted and led forms the next government with or without the assistance of Liberal members the issue will be treated as decided—so far as it humanly can be by the electoral process—and the people's consent to be a province of a European state will be assumed and acted upon thenceforth."

His bitter attack on the former party and on Mr Heath, Mr Powell said the Conservatives felt they needed an electoral mandate to negotiate the terms of membership, but did not need a mandate to sign.

"What a paradox. Here is the centrepiece of the late administration, the proud and peculiarly personal trophy of its leader and what is more almost the only product of its three and a half years in office which events have not already pulverized and swept away to the rubble heap of history."

Mr Powell said that a plain and direct alternative to the Conservatives' attitude was offered at this election. The Labour Party, in the words of their manifesto, "could not agree to British membership if it threatened to destroy the authority of Parliament." No one could dispute that economic and political unification, whatever form it took, must destroy the authority of Parliament, since the independent authority of the British Parliament was by definition incompatible with membership of a larger economic and political unit than Parliament represented.

Mr Powell said that when the result of such a referendum as Labour promised, supposing that the right term for it, was described not only as binding on the government, but also as final, that could of course only mean final so far as that government was concerned: "This is self-evident because parliamentary sovereignty—the authority of Parliament—as the Labour Party called it—is meaningless apart from the principle that no Parliament can bind its successor."

It was obvious, but it was important that this should be grasped by other countries, particularly EEC countries whose constitutions were essentially different from Britain's and where there were disturbing signs that the meaning of Britain's parliamentary sovereignty was once more being misunderstood.

Linking the issue closely with his candidature for the United Kingdom, Mr Powell said his party was expressly committed against membership of the EEC on any terms which would deprive Britain of control over her agriculture, trade or other vital matters.

"In my constituency, therefore, and in Ulster generally, to vote for that integrity of the United Kingdom which the great majority of Ulster people passionately desire is at the same time to vote for the preservation of the United Kingdom's political and parliamentary independence."

Mr Powell on the electoral issues, page 16

Cabinet pressed on defence cuts

By Our Political Correspondent

The Government's determination to cut defence expenditure was reaffirmed by Mr Wilson and Mr Mason, the Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday but insisted that no decision had yet been reached between the various choices that had been presented by the Defence Department.

Mr Mason agreed that the object was to cut defence spending by several hundred million pounds a year, but said that press reports on the nature of the cuts were "conjecture".

He said: "Our commitment is to cut defence expenditure by several hundred million pounds over a period, that is a minimum of five, possibly ten years, to bring us in line with our major European partners."

Conservative candidates continued to press for some definite news. They said the Government had possessed all the information it needed for several months, and that the announcement of a decision had been delayed for electoral considerations.

The argument about naval dockyards also continued, with Mr Wilson repeating his assurance that none would be closed.

The Conservatives said that although the dockyards might not be closed, a considerable reduction in the amount of work was inevitable if the Government carried out its promise.

If the Government carried out its promise, Mr Carr, Conservative shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicated clearly at the Conservative Party's press conference in London that, if the Tories were returned to power, there would be a stringent examination of all public expenditure.

The implication was that a Conservative Government would have its own defence review.

The countryside rolls comfortably and yields prosperously. Problems of urban Scotland are as distant as the oil slicks and the bureaucrats of Brussels. If life becomes suddenly more expensive for no apparent reason, it is the politicians who are blamed.

The distantly spaced lines of Tories survived February with slimmer majorities, and all but one lost his overall lead. Now they have "electoral credibility" the nationalists expect to break through along this rural line, but they will be wrong to assume that even with a further upsurge in nationalist support, the long, blue frontier between west Perthshire and north Angus will automatically crumble.

Kinross and West Perthshire, in the west, is inherited from Sir Alec Douglas-Home by Mr Nicholas Fairhair, QC. Some photographs show him wearing a full-bottomed wig and the expression of a judge who has just despatched the entire nationalist movement to an eternity in Botany Bay.

He stands behind Sir Alec's overall majority of 8,975. The nationalists have put up their third candidate in as many elections and neither Liberal nor Labour candidates have ever made significant headway in this constituency.

Eastwards, there is sounder ground for nationalist hopes. The farms and communities of Perth and East Perthshire have been tended conscientiously by the SNP at every election since the war and in February their share of the vote rose sharply. A similar leap would put Mr Douglas Crawford, an Edinburgh business consultant and a vice-chairman of the party, into Parliament.

A sticky figure, he bristly smirks the doorsteps accompanied by a local baker and former Labour supporter. "Any questions?" he demands. "Yes," replies a pensioner, keeping her political preferences close to her chest: "What happens when you get in? Will it not be like Russia, a one-party state?"

"Not at all," Mr Crawford reassures. "Once there is a Scottish parliament we will be there on the hustings with the rest of them and the best man will win."

"Honest?" the pensioner asks. "Honest," Mr Crawford replies. "Give us a try. It cannot be worse than the last lot." "That's true," the woman remarks, closing the door.

Many farmers in Perth and East Perthshire are unimpressed by the agricultural policies of the Labour and Conservative parties. One man declared: "If Labour get a solitary farming vote I will be surprised. A few weeks ago there were more than 2,000 of us marching on St Andrew's House in protest. That has never happened before but things have become appalling."

Others put Labour's agricultural policies beyond forgiveness but blame the last Conservative government for knocking the legs from the industry by removing base prices.

In Angus, North, there seems less reason for nationalist optimism. Jack Bruce-Gardyne held the seat since 1954 and the Conservatives have been the leading party for 24 years. "He might have to fight a bit harder," a shopkeeper said. A garage man thought the nationalists would give Mr Bruce-Gardyne "a bit of a shock, but not fatal."

In Angus, North, and Mearns the political temperature is similarly cool. Some observers believe there is no longer a keen demand for a third party vote and that there are no controversial issues to stir people into a mood for change.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Opposition spokesman for Scotland, said he was MP for Angus, North, faces a new nationalist candidate who lies more than 7,000 votes behind. Nobody among the Tories is being complacent, however, even with such formidable majorities as that held by Sir John Gilmour in Fife, East.

The Conservative campaigns are matching stout defence against sharp nationalist attack.

Nationalists confident of breaking thin blue line of rural Scotland

By Ronald Faux

There is a large rural wedge of Scotland stretching from the Trossachs north of Glasgow through to St Andrews and Aberdeen where Scottish National Party candidates came second in February. It is solidly Conservative territory with majorities ranging from 5,343 in Angus, South, to Sir John Gilmour's stout barricade of 12,579 in Fife, East.

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The Conservative campaigns are matching stout defence against sharp nationalist attack.

Teachers need 30pc rise, Mr St John-Stevas says

By Tim Devlin

Teachers' salaries will have to rise by anything up to 30 per cent, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Conservative spokesman on education, said on BBC radio's Election Call yesterday. Teachers were extremely lowly paid.

He added, however: "We have no intention of cutting the education budget, but of course if we were undergoing a major economic collapse, then everything would have to be subordinated to promoting the country's solvency."

Pressed to give an assurance that he would carry out the recommendations—expected by the end of the year—of the Houghton inquiry into teachers' pay and professional structure, he said he would write a blank cheque for recommendations which had not yet been made.

Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, reaffirmed that Labour would implement in full the Houghton recommendations, subject to their approval by the Burnham Committee.

In Cambridge last night Mr St John-Stevas promised that a Conservative government would abolish the means test for married women students who were now to be given grants depending on the level of their husbands' incomes. He would give priority to reducing parents' contribution towards the grant. NUS advice: Mr John Randall, president of the National Union of Students, said at Sheffield University yesterday that the Liberals were "political vagrants" (David Hencke of The Times Higher Education Supplement writes).

In speech to students in Sheffield, Leeds and Doncaster, he accused the Liberals of being determined to "smash free collective bargaining by a wage freeze. They would be natural partners with the Tories in a government of national representation. He urged students to vote only Labour.

Mr Powell on the electoral issues, page 16



Mr Nicholas Fairhair, QC, following Sir Alec.

Liberalism in Fife, East have a history of protest since the Labour vote collapsed in February when the party entered a coloured Glasgow councillor.

The campaign is dominated by the prospect that the SNP could achieve real credibility within the conservative seclusion of the constituency.

The odd place out is Aberdeen, North where Labour is 11,856 votes ahead of the nationalists. At the last election the SNP raised its share of the vote from 8.4 to 23.3 per cent. It may have been "protest" wrapped in tartan emotion," as Mr William Ross recently described a vote for nationalism, but it has been enough to make Mr Robert Hughes the MP for four years.

From the pavement in Union Street, Aberdeen, nationalist speakers painted their vision of a prosperous, independent Scotland to a large and inquiring crowd. Expectations of great national wealth, enough to hale out any distressed neighbours, were matched with visions from the crowd of customs barriers and an irreparable fractured Britain.

Poll shows further gains for SNP candidates

Continued from page 1

SNP stood at 23 per cent among committed voters. This suggested that there had been no substantial change in support for the party since the last election, when the nationalists won 21.9 per cent of the votes cast in Scotland. But after a week's campaigning support for the nationalists has moved up from 23 to 28 per cent, taking Scotland to the threshold of a potentially major upheaval in the country's political system.

The increase in support for the SNP appears to be the result of defections from both Labour and Conservative ranks. At 11 per cent support for the Liberals remains virtually unchanged.

The survey was based on a representative quota sample of 670 Scottish electors interviewed in 33 constituencies between September 26 and 29. All figures in the accompanying table are in percentages.

© Opinion Research Centre

Table with 5 columns: Gen elec 1970, Gen elec 1974, Last April, week, Now, GB now. Rows include C, Lab, SNP, Other, Lab lead, and Voting intention not given.

Increase in postal votes may help the Tories

By Professor Richard Rose

The increase in the number of people voting by post in this election could win the Conservatives a half dozen or more seats.

The Conservatives gain an advantage from the postal vote, because the party has more full-time agents than Labour to help individuals claiming an absentee ballot. Moreover, middle-class voters are more accustomed to filling out forms, and are thus more likely to claim a postal vote.

The postal votes at the February election were 1.4 per cent of the total poll, the lowest on record for a British general election. The Conservatives thus gained the minimum advantage from this asset.

In 15 seats won by the Conservatives in February, the number of postal votes was greater than the Conservative margin of victory. The authors of the Nuffield election study, David Butler and Dennis Kavanagh, reckoned that the postal vote won the Conservatives at least

Party calls for second police force in Ulster

The Alliance Party, the non-sectarian group which shared power in the former Northern Ireland executive and which is contesting five seats in Ulster, has called in its manifesto published yesterday for a second police force in the province.

The party concentrates on law and order and its leader, Mr Oliver Napier, said yesterday that the key to the defeat of the Provisional IRA and to the gangs of sectarian murderers in Belfast, was effective policing in all areas. Alliance also reiterated its determination to see an end to internment without trial.

Heckler tries to drag Mr Foot off platform

A man tried to drag Mr Michael Foot, the Employment Secretary, from a makeshift platform at an open-air meeting at Colwyn Bay yesterday.

Party officials and the local candidates of Labour, Conservative and Liberal, were alerted and the man released his hold.

Advertisement for CHILD POVERTY ACTION GROUP, HELP THE AGED, OXFAM SHELTER, UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION, WAR ON WANT. Includes text about poverty and a table of voting intentions for SNP candidates.

مكتبة الأمل

WEST EUROPE

EEC Council of Ministers releases \$150m emergency aid to poor nations affected by oil price rises

From Roger Berthoud
Luxembourg, Oct 3

After months of legalistic discussions, the EEC's Council of Ministers finally agreed today to release \$150m (£63m) of emergency aid from Community funds for the 25 developing countries worst hit by the fourfold rise in oil prices. Of this, \$120m will be given directly to the affected countries by the Community and \$30m will pass to the United Nations special fund. A supplementary Community budget will be required, since increased agricultural costs have absorbed the expected EEC budget surplus for 1974.

The West Germans and French finally appeared satisfied today that the EEC's promised total of \$500m to the United Nations' fund would be adequately matched by other industrialized nations and the oil-producing countries. The absence of any firm undertaking from the United States was deplored by several delegations.

The British and Dutch had been the strongest supporters of the European Commission's proposal that an initial payment of at least \$180m should be made available as soon as possible. Mrs Judith Hart, the delegate, and Mr Frank of Holland, had emphasized the rapidly deteriorating

situation in countries like Bangladesh, India and Ceylon. But the West Germans, despite their own massive trade surplus, laid down by the Nine should first be fulfilled. These were that the oil producing (Opec) countries should eventually contribute \$1,500m and other industrialized countries, like the United States and Japan, a further \$1,000m, giving a total of \$3,000m.

Meeting at last week's United Nations General Assembly session, representatives of the Nine established that the Opec countries had already pledged \$1,076m, and other industrialized countries had promised \$350m so far.

The French were more reluctant to unlock the \$150m today than the Germans. M Pierre Abelin pointed out that the Americans (whose aid Bill for July, 1974, to July, 1975, is held up to Congress) had not yet shown their hand. But M Francois-Xavier Ortoli, the president of the Commission, with unusual tact pointed out that the EEC could not make its own identity if it moves by the United States. According to American officials here, the United States' normal aid to the 25 countries concerned totalled \$1,000m in the fiscal year ending in July,

1974. President Ford has indicated that this will be increased and that supplementary food aid will be given. A Staff Reporter writes: Mrs Hart, the Minister of Overseas Development, welcomed the decision while campaigning in her constituency of Lanark. She said: "It is a decision I have fought to achieve since July, and I am glad that what some of us then strove to bring about has now been decided unanimously. I have made it clear that if the decision taken today had gone the other way, Britain would make its contribution to the United Nations emergency operation bilaterally. "I felt that the conditions originally imposed upon the Community contribution should not delay the flow of help to the desperately poor countries, the hardest hit by the crisis in oil prices, and I was not prepared to have Britain wait any longer."

Mrs Hart said that she would have preferred a larger contribution at this time than the \$150m, "but the fact that we have brought the Community along with our view means that the developing countries will get more in total than if we had gone ahead almost alone."

The British share of the Community action will bring the total British contribution to the emergency operation so far to £27m.



Sweden's Nobel literature prize winners, Harry Martinson (left) and Eyvind Johnson, answer press questions in Stockholm yesterday.

Two Swedes to share Nobel Prize

From Our Correspondent
Stockholm, Oct 3

The Swedish Academy today awarded the 1974 Nobel Prize for Literature to two of its own members, Harry Martinson, a poet, and Eyvind Johnson, a novelist. It is the first time for 23 years that the Academy has selected Swedish writers.

The citation for Mr Martinson, who is 70, said that his writings "catch the dewdrop and reflect the cosmos". The narrative art of Mr Johnson, who

is 74, was praised for being "in the service of freedom". Neither of the writers was present at the Academy session today which selected them. The Swedish press reported some days ago that they would share the \$53,000 award. They will receive the Nobel medals and diplomas from King Carl XVI Gustaf at the awards ceremony on December 10.

Mr Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian novelist, will receive his 1970 Prize for Literature at the same ceremony.

Mr Martinson and Mr Johnson are largely self-educated men of working class background. A number of their works have been translated into English.

Mr Martinson, orphaned when he was six, was at one time a ship's stoker and a wanderer. He recorded his travels in books such as *Cape Farewell*, written in what was, in its English translation, acclaimed as a highly individual, richly associative style.

Johnson, his best known narrative poem, consisting of 108 cantos, describes a huge space-ship on an irreversible journey into black cosmos. It is said to depict the poet's growing estrangement with post-industrial society.

"The age of the machine-gun does not make any bird happy", he wrote. Swedish critics compare his style to Strindberg's.

Mr Johnson, the son of an impoverished railway worker, described this harsh background in the first of his great works, *Her har du ditt liv* (Here is Your Life). It is not available in English.

Leading article, page 17

Feminist leans heavily on male support

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Oct 3

Mme Françoise Giroud, Secretary of State for Women's Affairs, went on French television last night to explain to millions of women viewers the new strategy she proposes to make them full and equal partners in what is now a male-dominated society.

But a searching 90-minute programme in which more than 20 women presented her with their problems quickly disclosed the difficulties facing the former editor of *L'Express*, the news weekly.

The cases presented covered the gamut of the "female problem", from a divorced mother of two small children not receiving alimony through all kinds of job discrimination to French-style Women's Lib militants trying to embarrass her.

What the programme served as a underline was that Mme Giroud's success or failure will depend above all on the support

she obtains from the Ministers of Labour, Finance, Industry, Health and Education, all males, and from the President.

Her responsibilities range over all their territories and she will need all the conventional women's qualities of diplomacy and persuasion to get the bureaucrats on her side.

Mme Giroud is perhaps the member of the Government who has taken most to heart that aspect of the President's recommended strategy—to seek to change customs and ways of thinking. Yet last night on television the actual measures she presented proved rather small-scale.

From next January widows and those divorced women under 55 seeking a job for the first time will be able to draw six months' "tidying over" assistance. Widows will be able to draw half their late husbands' pensions as well as their own and not as now choose between the two.

Chilly Elysee puts strain on sang-froid

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 3

President Giscard d'Estaing and his two guests at lunch today, M Chirac, the Prime Minister, and M Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, all retreated to the library in the Elysee Palace where a log fire was burning after finding the dining room just too cold.

To set an example in combating the energy crisis, the President has ruled that there will be no central heating in the Elysee until October 15, regardless of the temperatures and Paris has been experiencing unseasonably cold weather these last days.

The staff has been allowed to sport warmer though less elegant attire, including polonecked pullovers and South American ponchos. At the Ministry of Health, staff threatened to strike if the heating was not put on.

Sunday labour for new Portugal

From Jose Shercliffe
Lisbon, Oct 3

Portuguese workers are turning Sunday into a working day for the benefit of the country. Brigadier Vasco Gonçalves, the Prime Minister, has urged them to show their willingness to pull their weight in rebuilding Portugal.

Hundreds of firms and public enterprises have given their support to "Labour Sunday". Workers who cannot get to their factories because of Sunday transport restrictions have been urged to join the local town council squads in cleaning up roads and public monuments.

One of the less agreeable facets of freedom in Portugal is the large amount of political graffiti defacing the walls of buildings and monuments.

Newspapers usually not published on Sundays will appear, and the Portuguese Episcopate has given Roman Catholics a dispensation to break the Sunday rest and join the nationwide celebrations of the "victory over reactionary forces". The victory was achieved last Saturday, when the then President Spoliva was persuaded to call off a right-wing demonstration in his favour.

The workers' "Labour Sunday" comes immediately after the celebration on Saturday of the sixty-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the republic in Portugal.

The Portuguese press today reported a raid by agents of the special military security police on the headquarters of the Progressive Party, where considerable stocks of arms

were said to have been found. These included home-made bombs, 5,000 hand grenades, 2,000 rifles and dozens of steel helmets.

The party is alleged to have had links with other right-wing groups.

Beira, Oct 3.—More than 12,000 Portuguese soldiers will be flown back to Portugal from Mozambique during the next few months, with only a token force remaining in the territory next year, it was announced here today.

Before the official end of hostilities last month with the Mozambique Liberation Front, Portugal had 60,000 troops in Mozambique. About 40,000 of the troops were Africans, with many local recruits among the 20,000 Portuguese.—Reuter.

Leading article, page 17

Intrigues sealed fate of Rumor Cabinet

From Peter Nicols
Rome, Oct 3

The interpretations placed on his unexpected accession vary from suggestions of American prompting to fears that his party was being pushed to the sidelines in the dominating row between the principal members of the coalition, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists.

There have also been suggestions that Signor Tanassi was working in the interests of an ill-defined "moderate" group drawn from several parties anxious to press the country into early elections on the communist issue, and emerge with a generally conservative majority.

Inherent in the idea of the "communist question", is the issue of the Socialist presence in the coalition. Some sections of conservative opinion apparently take it for granted that the Socialists cannot overcome their divided loyalties where the Government has to deal with the unions and that the economic difficulties can best be overcome by offering the trade unions no encouragement either from the presence of the Socialists in government or of constructive relations between a coalition including the Socialists and the Communist opposition.

It must be added that strongly anti-communist statements by Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, reported here while President Leone was in the United States helped reinforce this thinking. And it has not been overlooked that Signor Tanassi's anger was precisely aimed at the Socialists.

President Leone will now almost certainly have to find a new Prime Minister. Signor Rumor today sounded too discouraged to continue efforts at refashioning a coalition.

If the shift right implicit in Signor Tanassi's move is followed through, then a Prime Minister would have to be found who would be willing to try to impose a stronger line and challenge the two left-wing parties, the Socialists and the Communists.

Among the Christian Democrats likely to accept such a task, the two most frequently mentioned are Signor Flaminio Piccoli, leader of the Christian Democrat parliamentary party in the Chamber, and Signor Paolo Taviani, the Minister of the Interior.

Presumably efforts will also be made to revive a centre-left coalition similar to the outgoing one and possibly with some sort of working arrangement with the Communists. One of the candidates for Prime Minister in this case, it is said, would be Signor Andreotti, whose denunciations of extreme right-wing subversion could be seen in this light.

One of Signor Rumor's final difficulties was that allegations about recent attempts at coups contained in secret service reports became public knowledge after Signor Andreotti, the Minister of Defence, handed over these reports to the Rome public prosecutor without informing his Cabinet colleagues.

Signor Andreotti denies any double-dealing in his action, claiming that it followed a consistent (if somewhat recent) policy of providing the judges with information from the extreme right with all the help they required from the secret service. But he has certainly not convinced the political commentators who are busily seeking more colourful explanations in the field of political intrigue and blackmail.

Totally innocent though he may be, the minister hardly added to his role of honest broker by an interview this morning in *L'Espresso*, the Rome political weekly, in which he speaks about the personal intrigues of his own party secretary, Senator Faofani, whom he chides for using bad language and describes as "in decline".

He says he is supporting his party secretary only because "the others, especially those of the so-called third generation of Christian Democrats, are much worse than him".

The same issue of *L'Espresso* also includes an article on the secret service reports, including the assertion that two of the members of the public prosecutor's staff who were informed about the reports were regularly paid by the secret service. The two officials have today announced their intention to take legal action.

In a statement, the public prosecutor's office decried that the dossiers contained a list of politicians, industrialists and members of the forces who had been paid for working for the secret service. There was also a denial that the dossiers contained information about an alleged coup in January and an assertion to the effect that "no definite subversive action had taken place in August".

The second note of intrigue had been struck by Signor Tanassi, the Minister of Finance and chairman of the Social Democratic Party, in his speech on Monday night which sealed the Government's fate. He pronounced the coalition dead and called for a dissolution of the Parliament.

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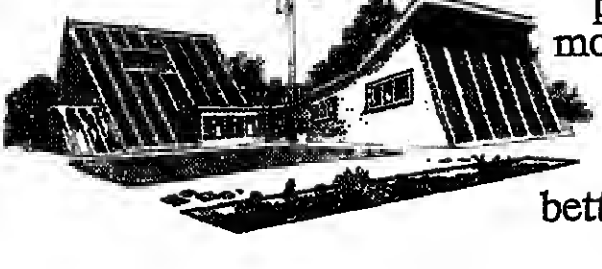
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How much would people be prepared to forgo in finishing and trimmings in their new home if it meant an appreciable difference to the initial price? Mr Barry Reed, a director of the J. M. Hill Group, the builders' group making the point that one way of reducing prices, or at least keeping down increases in costs, might be to cut the trimmings offered with new properties.

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OVERSEAS

Mr Nixon asks the Watergate trial judge to quash subpoenas for his appearance

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 3

Mr Nixon through counsel today asked the Watergate trial judge to quash subpoenas for his appearance as witness. The sitting former President had been summoned to appear both by the prosecution and by one of the defendants, Mr John Ehrlichman, his former lieutenant.

Judge John Sirica, while proceeding with the selecting of an unprejudiced jury, said that the Nixon motions would be kept under seal until he had an opportunity to review them.

It was assumed that Mr Nixon claimed that his treatment for pleuritis prevented him from travelling across the country from California. If so, it is likely that the special prosecutors will call for the court to appoint specialists to verify Mr Nixon's disability.

The judge today began questioning individually the 144 prospective jurors who remained as candidates after a similar number called had been excused from prolonged sequestration.

Another "unindicted co-conspirator" was reported named in the case. He is

Mr Richard Moore, an elderly White House propagandist who resigned his post only yesterday.

Mr John Dean had sworn that he had confided in Mr Moore about the cover-up. But in sworn testimony before the Senate committee Mr Moore sought to rebut Mr Dean and insist on his belief in Mr Nixon's version.

The prosecutors have now listened to Mr Nixon's latest batch of surrendered tapes and this apparently aroused their interest in Mr Moore.

Together with those on trial, the list of all alleged Watergate co-conspirators, headed by Mr Nixon, now numbers 26.

The House of Representatives has voted to pay Mr Nixon \$200,000 (£87,000) to cover his expenses in his first six months of retirement, including the first instalment of his annual pension of \$60,000. President Ford had originally asked Congress to allow \$850,000 for his predecessor's "transitional expenses".

Congress thought this request outrageous. There is still a million dollars' worth of government property in Mr Nixon's houses in San Clemente, California, and Key Biscayne,

Florida. The Administration revealed yesterday that the government was spending \$9,500 a day on Mr Nixon's expenses, over and above whatever Congress may eventually allow.

The original request was successively cut by a Senate committee and by a House committee. The final sum by 342 to 47, voted yesterday to bring it down to \$200,000. The full Senate has not yet voted on the matter, and the final sum will be decided by a conference by a joint committee, ratified later by the two Houses.

The House also voted to retain government control over Mr Nixon's tapes and other archives. One of the provisions of the Administration's original request for funds which particularly annoyed Congress was one for \$110,000 to construct a vault for the tapes in California.

Another reason for the cut is the size of the continuing bill born by the taxpayer for Mr Nixon's staff salaries and other expenses, including special courier aircraft between Washington and San Clemente which carry a digest of the state of foreign affairs prepared for Mr Nixon.



Election fever sweeps parliamentary candidate Emanuel Imana off his feet in northeast Kenya

Guerrillas shot dead from helicopter

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Oct 3

Two guerrillas responsible for the death of five people in the Chiweshe tribal trust land, north of Salisbury, in the past 10 days have been killed by Rhodesian security forces.

They were shot by the crew of an Air Force helicopter firing in fading light on Tuesday after the two men had opened fire on them from the ground with assault rifles. The helicopter was returning from ferrying to hospitals the bodies of the two latest victims of landmines.

This brings to 410 the number of guerrillas killed in Rhodesia's north-east border war since December, 1972. In the same period 134 civilians, mainly black, have died as well as 47 members of the security forces.

The latest two guerrillas to die had blown up a bus killing two passengers and injuring 29 as well as a tractor killing a black driver. Earlier this week they had planned a landmine which killed a national serviceman, aged 19, and a black district assistant from the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

A detailed diary listing the incidents was found on the body of one of the men.

Salisbury, Oct 3.—Two South Africa policemen, were among four men of the security forces killed in guerrilla violence on the north-east border this week.

In Pretoria, Mr James Kruger, the South African Minister of Justice and Police, announced that the two policemen, who were helping Rhodesian security forces to patrol the border area, were killed in a skirmish on Tuesday.—Reuter. The Government announced today that another four terrorists had been killed in separate ground-air actions in the operational area since September 28. Some arms and ammunition had been captured.

Fetching coal from the basement is difficult when you're nearly blind...

At 89 Mrs T has nearly lost her sight. Her dilapidated flat has no power points, so when she needs warmth she must grope her way down the stairs to the basement for coal. It is arduous and dangerous, yet she doesn't complain, despite arthritis.

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We need to provide more homely flats where they can find friendship and independence, and where social workers who have devoted their lives to others can retire within their means. Day Centres are also an urgent need in many towns—they provide old people with the chance to meet others and gain interests to help them keep active.

If you have something to be thankful for, please join in putting a smile on another despairing face. Because of loans available to Help the Aged every £2 you give provides £40 of housing.

£150 donation names a flat in memory of happy times with someone dear to you. £150 inscribes a name on the Founder's Plaque of a new Day Centre for old people. £250 names a double flat.

Every day matters to old people in need. Send with your generous gift as quickly as possible to:

The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Mayhew-King, Help the Aged, Room T1, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

New hold-up on trade concessions to Moscow

From Frank Vogl US Economics Correspondent Washington, Oct 3

Agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union on the granting of American trade concessions in exchange for the easing of Soviet emigration restrictions appear to have run into new difficulties, according to Congressional sources.

Unless agreements can be reached in the next few weeks it is almost certain that the United States Trade Reform Bill will fail to get through Congress in form acceptable to the President, thereby indefinitely delaying the start of world trade liberalization negotiations.

Dr Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, will go to Moscow on October 22 and it is widely believed in Congress that if agreement on the trade-emigration issue is not reached at this time the Trade Reform Act will be effectively killed.

The Act must pass before the expiration of the ninety-third Congress in January, or it will have to be reintroduced.

Mr William Simon, Treasury Secretary, and top Treasury officials are planning to visit Moscow shortly after Dr Kissinger's trip, according to sources close to Treasury officials.

Such a visit, administration officials admit, can only be productive if agreement is first reached on the emigration issue.

At the moment the United States can neither offer cheap credits on American exports to the Soviet Union, nor any form of trade concessions.

The Trade Reform Act was originally introduced into Congress in April last year. The Act has now passed through the House of Representatives, but has been struck in the Senate Finance Committee because of the Jackson amendment.

The chairman of this committee, Senator Russell Long, said there was some discussion on the Russian trade agreement (in the committee), but then reached no conclusions. "Our tentative thought is that unless the matter can be resolved by the time we report the Bill it will simply remain in the Bill," he said.

President Ford will certainly veto the Bill if it contains the Jackson amendment, which bars the granting of soft credits and most favoured nation status to the Soviet Union by the United States.

US foreign aid bill sinks in stormy Senate passage

From Fred Emery Washington, Oct 3

A foreign aid authorization Bill collapsing under the weight of restraining amendments was effectively killed last night when the Senate voted 43-59 against it. At the anxious insistence of a shaken administration the bill was sent back to the foreign relations committee.

By having the Bill returned Dr Kissinger retrieved a technical victory from the jaws of one of the severest congressional defeats of his career. He and the President appeared to be placing all current hopes on continuing foreign aid spending at last year's figures, perhaps hoping to climb down to the extent of suspending military assistance to Turkey.

As things stood at the end of a hectic day yesterday, there were restrictions on military aid to Chile, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, South Korea as well as Turkey and Israel if it continued incursions into other nations' territories.

There was also, for the first time, an amendment to ban all covert activities by the CIA unless action was specifically urged by the President as vital to national security.

In essence the Senators, in this final pre-election rush, seem to be venting all their frustrations over their impotence in foreign policy for the past decade on the foreign aid programme. The new President is seen as vulnerable, and Dr Kissinger, tarnished anew by the CIA-Chile affair, which he has prosperously defended, has for the moment lost his magic touch.

Not only will the Senators not do his bidding; they seem to be enjoying their defiance.

Indian Ocean cooperative pact urged by Shah

From Michael Hornsby Delhi, Oct 3

The Shah of Iran today spoke strongly for the creation of a new grouping of Indian Ocean countries on the basis of economic, political and eventually naval cooperation designed to "secure our shipping lanes and keep 'non-regional powers' out."

Speaking at a press conference on the second day of his three-day state visit to India, the Shah said that political and economic cooperation had to come first. Once this was established the urge for security schemes would follow automatically.

The Shah said that he envisaged the membership of his proposed organization being restricted initially to the "northern tier" of the Indian Ocean—Iran, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore—but eventually extending to Indonesia, Australia and even African countries.

Asked about his views on Britain and United States proposals for the expansion of their naval facilities on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, to which India has frequently objected, the Shah replied that while in principle he was against outside interference in the region, the question was not that simple.

The Shah did not go into details about his talks today with Mrs Gandhi, but her government has long urged that

the Indian Ocean should be made a zone of peace free of great-power rivalry.

Despite Mrs Gandhi's close ties with Russia, she has put aside a Soviet suggestion for Asian economic and defence ties under Moscow's patronage.

The Shah gave no timetable for his proposed regional groupings, but indicated he had a long-term effort in mind. Asked why he didn't favour asking Russia and the United States to clear out of the region now, he replied amid laughter:

"Well, we can do that... if they listen to us." India might find it difficult to endorse the longer-term security implications of the Shah's scheme, which appears to be directed more against the Russians, with whom Delhi has close relations, than the Americans. Nor would Delhi relish the role of playing second fiddle to Iran in the Indian Ocean.

The Shah's proposal is also incompatible with the Soviet-sponsored concept of an Asian security system for which Mr Brezhnev vigorously canvassed support when he visited Delhi at the end of last year. Despite his efforts, the Indians remained politely non-committal.

For the Indians to embrace the Shah's scheme enthusiastically now would be a considerable rebuff to the Soviet Union and an indication of the political price the Indians are prepared to pay for concessionary supplies of oil and other economic aid from Iran.

Offer to free hostage

From Santo Domingo, Oct 3.—The leader of the urban guerrillas who are holding seven hostages in the Venezuelan Consulate here, said today he was willing to reduce his demands and release an American woman diplomat.

Senior Radhames Medez said he would free Miss Barbara Hutchison without the United States Government paying the \$1m (£420,000) ransom he originally demanded.

He also said, in a speech which he read at the top of his voice from a consulate window that he would accept the release of fewer than the 37 Dominican political prisoners he originally demanded.

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Thailand's hotel labour troubles subside

From Our Correspondent Bangkok, Oct 3

The two-month-old hotel dispute in Bangkok appears to have ended its first phase with the resumption of operations by the 500-room Dusit Thani Hotel, Thailand's largest hotel.

The hotel had been strike-bound for the first three weeks of September and only opened for business at the beginning of last week.

In August, the country's most profitable international hotel, the Siam Intercontinental, was closed for ten days because of a labour and working conditions dispute, and few other hotels

here have escaped industrial action or the threat of strikes in the past few months.

At least one hotelier agreed to all of the workers' demands, although the proprietors said the cost of the demands would force the hotel to operate at a loss next year.

The month-long closure of the Dusit Thani followed a breakdown of negotiations between workers and management and once the standstill deadlocked because the hotel management refused to accept the Department of Labour's choice of an arbitrator.

The dispute was finally settled by a government-appointed arbitration committee of 15 men which simply decided upon a minimum monthly wage of 7,400 baht (about £30) which was 100 baht each side of the final demands made by workers and the offer by the management.

The tourist organization of Thailand has expressed fears that the unrest in the hotel industry will cause considerable losses in foreign exchange earnings, as tourism ranks third to the country's list of foreign exchange earners.

Greeks urged to show 'political maturity' in poll

From Our Correspondent Athens, Oct 3

Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, in a broadcast to the nation tonight, urged the people to vote responsibly in their first general elections in more than a decade. He said: "On November 17 you will exercise in freedom, after a dark period of tyranny, the supreme right of the citizen, to vote."

The Prime Minister expressed his "joy and pride" that it was possible to call elections. "You must rise to the occasion of this crucial election, and you must display the political maturity which is indispensable for democracy to flourish."

Advertisement for Persian Rugs: FINE PERSIAN RUGS UNUSUAL ORIENTAL RUGS 3 SILK RUGS 4 PRAYER RUGS TO BE REMOVED FROM THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY EXPORT BONDED WAREHOUSE FOR AUCTION IN HOTEL WAREHOUSE CONVENIENTLY LOCATED THE HOLIDAY INN, ADELAIDE ROAD, SWISS COTTAGE NW.3 SATURDAY OCT. 5th 11a.m. VIEW 10a.m. PUBLIC AUCTION (2nd portion) The items to be auctioned form part of valuable stocks usually exported by Iranian Carpet Brokerage Limited to the wealthy society of Zanzibar, Malawi East Africa and other African countries. Import control restrictions have closed these markets and a portion of this fine stock is now offered for sale by public auction.

OVERSEAS

Premier tries to halt panic run on building society in S Australia

From Our Correspondent Adelaide, Oct 3 Mr Donald Dunstan, the Premier of South Australia, addressed a crowd with a megaphone today in an attempt to halt a panic run on a building society's deposits.

He told some 200 people queuing in Adelaide city centre for the return of their savings from the Hindmarsh Building Society that he had asked the public to be patient. As a result he could assure investors that their money was safe and the company was entirely viable and solvent.

The confidence of small investors throughout Australia has been shaken in the past few weeks by the collapse of two big property development companies—the Mainline and the Cambridge Credit Corporation.

that Australia's financial institutions were in trouble. There was no need for any panic. He blamed "irresponsible journalism" for promoting much of the uncertainty and added: "The Australian financial system is strong and there is no justification whatever for current rumours, which can be very damaging."

The Reserve Bank of Australia constantly look at the financial situation, especially with regard to the permanent building societies. Some months ago I said I thought there would be some companies whose gearing ratios were totally out of line and could not hope to continue at those ratios.

A statement by Mr Crean, the Treasurer, in May last year said that building societies borrowed short and lent long. That was their objective and they did that kind of thing, but there are some companies that are geared in an irresponsible way.

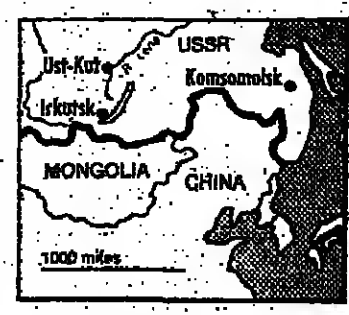


Mr Donald Dunstan assures worried investors in Adelaide that their money is safe in a solvent company.

Mr W. G. Hayden, the acting Federal Treasurer, said that the Reserve Bank of Australia had told the trading banks to stand behind responsible finance institutions. The Reserve Bank would make special releases of cash to banks which helped responsible financiers.

Strategic and economic considerations behind second railway link with Soviet Far East Russia builds new Trans-Siberian line

From Edmund Stevens Moscow, Oct 3 A new three-letter word has been added to the Russian vocabulary: BAM. The acronym stands for "Baikal-Amur magistral", a new trunk railway line that will stretch from Ust-Kut on the Lena river, some 200 miles north of the town of Irkutsk, to Komsomolsk on the Amur river, a distance of more than 2,000 miles.



The line will loop around the northern tip of Lake Baikal, cutting across virgin territory, which is fabulously rich in natural resources, including copper and iron ore deposits, asbestos, and reserves of coking coal estimated at 40,000 million tons.

The risks facing the builders of the new railway line are considerable. Some 140 bridges, spanning the Lena, Amur, Zeya, Gureya and a host of smaller rivers, will have to be built; and four tunnels, one of them 10 miles long, will have to be blasted through the bedrock of mountain ranges.

South Vietnam garrison loses contact

Saigon, Oct 3.—Communist forces today increased pressure on the isolated garrison at the Chuong Nghia base, in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam. A barrage apparently cut its communications, the military command reported.

Pakistan opposition urges end of Baluchistan action

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, Oct 3 Pakistan opposition parties, led by the National Awami Party, have decided to launch a political campaign in focus national and international attention on the Baluchistan crisis, where the Government's ultimatum to insurgents to surrender expires on October 15.

Party, said that as a result of the intensified armed action in Baluchistan, 400 people had been killed in the interior since August 25. Similar allegations have been denied by the Government, but casualties have been officially admitted on both sides in clashes between the insurgents and the Army and police.

The French have more charm. The Spanish have more style. The Italians have more romance.... Try us for flying.



18 flights a day to nine German centres. With connecting flights to worldwide destinations.

The more you fly Lufthansa

Korean regime accused of staging anti-Japan riots

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, Oct 3 The Korean resistance movement, which opposes President Park Chung Hee's dictatorial regime, alleged tonight that the anti-Japanese riots which erupted in Seoul last month were sponsored and organized by the Government to divert the nation's attention from domestic problems.

The headbands and placards used in these spontaneous demonstrations were numbered and carefully collected by officials after each demonstration. In a rare instance of police cooperation with the press, the authorities announced the names of the organizations and the number of demonstrators each morning before events got under way.

Britain and Spain clash at UN over Gibraltar

From Peter Strafford New York, Oct 3 There was a new row between Britain and Spain over Gibraltar at the United Nations last night. It began with a rough statement of the Spanish position by Señor Cortin-Mauri, the Spanish Foreign Minister. He described Britain's military base in Gibraltar as a threat to Spain and accused Britain of being "obstinate, rigid and selfish" in refusing to negotiate.

Mr Ivor Richard, the British permanent representative, made a sharp reply. "My Government, the Assembly, will not be surprised to hear, has no intention whatsoever of banding over the people of Gibraltar—all 30,000 of them, with their democratically elected government—against their own wishes to a country which a generation ago turned its back upon democracy and the democratic process."

Shawcross challenge on editorial 'democracy'

By Our Foreign Staff Lord Shawcross, chairman of the Press Council, in his opening address to the annual conference of the Commonwealth Press Union in Hongkong yesterday, criticized the British Labour Party's pamphlet 'The People and the Media'. However, he warned it to be known that the views he expressed in no way represented those of the Press Council.

He said: "In the context of the press, as well as of the broadcasting industry, what is at stake is a proposal in regard to editorial policy which they are pleased to describe as 'internal democracy'."

Lord Shawcross recalled that the pamphlet urged that the editorial system should be made "genuinely democratic and genuinely accountable to who? These phrases are, of course, demagogic claptrap. Yet dangerous policies are often foisted upon a gullible public in that way. On top of all the governmental controls over the free dissemination of information which are characteristic of bureaucratized all over the world, this so-called 'internal democracy' may control what news may or may not be published and what opinions may be expressed."

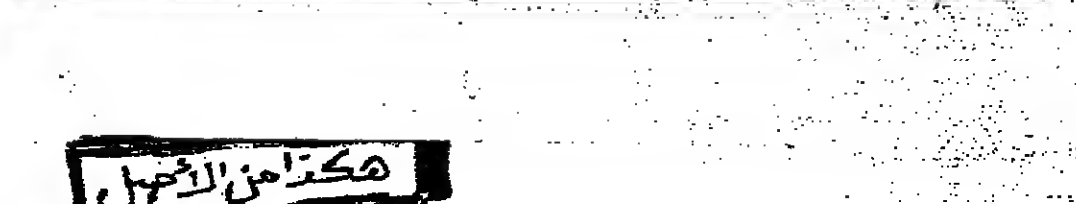
World chess draw

Moscow, Oct 3—Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi today agreed on a draw on the fifty-second move of the adjourned eighth game of their world chess contenders match here. Karpov has a 2-0 lead in the match.—Reuter.

Correction

The Times apologizes for the fact that the photograph of the Scragg machinery was printed upside down in their advertisement on page 2 of The Times Special Report entitled Trade with China, published on October 2. We sincerely regret any embarrassment this has caused Ernest Scragg and Sons.

Advertisement for 'Tops' TV sets. Text: 'Why do executives go for Tops? Because Tops T.V. give a superb service and an amazing variety of colour T.V. sets to choose from. Remote control? Colour portable? Video recorders or executive electronic games? We have them all to rent or buy, so if you're a Tops man, call us now. You want the best, we have it. See it now at tops 15 Thackeray St, W8. 91-93 Lower Sloane St, SW1. Phone 589 3504. 133 Fulham Road, SW3. FOR THOSE WHO DEMAND THE BEST'





A Volvo never had looks like this before.

No, sir.
 In days gone by the ladies wouldn't give us a look in.
 Somehow or other, they'd got it into their heads
 that Volvos were not for them.
 'A man's car,' feminists muttered.
 'Big and safe and reliable and hard wearing.
 Nobody looks at you in a Volvo.'
 While this view wasn't quite fair, there was enough
 truth in it to sting us into action.
 We present one of the results of our labours.
 The new Volvo 244. Part of our first new series of
 cars for nearly nine years.
 An event in itself.
 And, we think, a turning point in our rather long,
 unsuccessful suit with women.
 For a start, you'll undoubtedly get winked at in a 244.
 The only problem may be that the young man in
 the sports car will choose to look at the car's body.
 He may wind down the window and ask a few
 questions.
 It'll be as well to humour him.
 Knowing how men like technical banter, here are

a few things you should know.
 The long, lean front isn't just there for the looks.
 Oh dear me, no.
 It's made so as to cushion the blow should you
 make the chance acquaintance with a brick wall at
 50 miles an hour.
 The seats, now.
 The cushion and backrest, inform him firmly,
 incorporate a network of metal wires tensioned by coil
 springs. The kind of comfort you've been aching for.
 The whole driver's seat can be moved, not only
 forward and back, but also up and down.
 Useful if both a 6ft husband and a 5ft wife drive
 the car.
 Oh, and there's a rather charming quartz clock
 that you could put Big Ben right by.
 Being a man, he'll want to know about the engine.
 It's new, I believe, you should say in a throwaway
 manner. Rather bigger than before.
 Very smart off the mark, you might add, wondering
 whether to put him through his paces.
 But then, of course, it has got an aluminium head
 and an overhead camshaft.

So quiet, and the torque's as marvellous as ever.
 He'll know what you mean.
 To floor him totally, all you have to do is drop in a
 line about the cross-flow cylinder head making for
 better scavenging.
 He'll be a slave for life after that.
 If he's still asking for more, tell him all about the
 handling.
 How, what with the new spring struts, the anti-roll
 member and the lower centre of gravity, it corners like
 a dream.
 And rack and pinion steering is so effortless,
 you know.
 Having said that, slip the ignition key into the
 snug new lock (the engine will fire first time with its
 new powerful starter) and pull away with arrogant ease.
 Here is a suggestion of an exit line.
 Look witheringly at his lowly vehicle and ask him
 if he hasn't ever hankered after something as reliable as
 a Volvo.

It should be the coup de grâce.
The new Volvo 244.

SPORT

Golf

A tired Baiocchi heads for home with a pack in close pursuit

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Hugh Baiocchi, a soft-spoken South African in need of a good finish before returning home next week, took over the lead at the halfway stage of the Dunlop Masters tournament at St Pierre Club yesterday with a 66, within a stroke of Jacklin's 67. The rest of the field of 50 who play right through to the end are breathing down his neck with eagerness. The weather was much brighter, and although cleaning and replacing the ball was still allowed, the greens were drier and greens somewhat deceivingly fast.



Baiocchi: he leads the field by one stroke.

Baiocchi has been having a lean year, although nineteenth position in the Order of Merit suggests it has not been as lean as all that. But it was not until he scored a final 69 in the Willis tournament a fortnight ago that he began to feel his way back to form. Nor was it a confident return yesterday by his own standards his play for the last 18 holes was better than mediocre. He suffered one bad hole, dropping two shots at the seventh, where the course climbs down to a fairway for the first time in a long second to a small green, but he clipped away and took his birdie on the 16th and the putt to tie his second. That part of his round was typical of much of the rest of his week. "For weeks now," he said, "I have been dogged by double-bogey."

It is not that he lacks concentration arising perhaps from mental fatigue. This also explained those putts from 25 feet at the 10th, 11th and 12th which deserved something better. From that point he was four under par on 32 holes and he had three among the leaders. He holed twice from 10 feet, one of them after a handsome two-putt straight on the 13th. Jagger began to second to give him an eagle at the 15th after driving the green. Barnes almost joined him in the lead after pitching in from five feet to save his par. Had that gone astray we could have said goodbye to him for yet another time. He missed the putt and took his birdie where it beckoned at the 12th, hitting the green with a spoon downwind. A birdie chance from seven feet at the 14th failed but he was in with two putts after driving to the front of the 15th for another birdie. He is leading on the brink of coming back. With a dozen or so ahead of him he must get moving today, but with two rounds left he is only five from the lead. "I have been eating pills like sweets," he said as he came off the last green looking washed out, as only he can do at this time of year.

The number of those one stroke behind the lead was increased by the names of O'Leary and Jagger who both came home in 32 for respective scores of 66 and 68. O'Leary improved the shaming hour with an eagle at the 12th, laying a spoon two feet from the hole; he engineered a birdie at the long 14th, bending a six-iron round a tree and holing a long putt. Jagger's four birdies coming in all made with putts of less than 10 feet and he reckoned his 68 to be about his best round of the season.

Scores after second round

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score, Par, and other details. Includes names like Baiocchi, Jagger, O'Leary, and Jagger.

Card of Course

Table with 4 columns: Hole, Yards, Par, and Score. Lists holes 1 through 18.

Molina leads United States PGA qualifying event

North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, Oct. 2.—Florentino Molina, the Argentine open champion, had a one-over-par 73 today to surge to the lead of the United States PGA qualifying school. Peter Oosterhuis, of Britain, was tied for second with 148 (73, 75). The other two Britons playing here, John Cook and Trevor

Three points for away win, urges Robson

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

The football invasion of Europe by clubs from the British Isles had been a success, but the Football League has urged that it should be a success for the British Isles. Robson, the manager of Ipswich Town, writing in *League Football*, the official journal of the Football League, calls for a radical revision of the rules of the game. He asks for three points to be given for an away victory. This, he believes, would win back the missing points and would offer a greater incentive to away teams. He says: "Three points for an away win would give everyone the same opportunity, and a side on level terms with 30 minutes to go away from home would be encouraged to go for a win in the last few minutes rather than sit back and resign themselves to a draw. There is no doubt that over the last decade the game has become more defensively minded. If you are playing at home then the pressure is on you to go for a result. You must win your home matches. But when you are away from home it is difficult for you to buy a ticket and a way match with a completely negative attitude and regard a draw as a good result. In some ways it is difficult to create more chances away from home when you are playing a side that is committed to going forward."

Financial crisis at Notts County

The main priority of Notts County was to stay alive, stressed the second division club's chairman, Mr Jack Dunnet, at last night's board meeting. The club's shareholders are in overdraft of £241,000 and a loss of £55,000 last season, we cannot go on losing money week after week. "If we have to consider selling our top players to help the position," Mr Dunnet said that a crack at the light-weight world title which John Coote, of Britain, won on Tuesday in London against Jorge Amador, of Argentina.

Monzon will put off retirement to meet Conteh

Buenos Aires, Oct. 3.—The world middleweight boxing champion, Carlos Monzon, of Argentina, said here today he would like to have a crack at the light-heavyweight world title which John Coote, of Britain, won on Tuesday in London against Jorge Amador, of Argentina. Monzon, who defends his World Boxing Association (WBA) title against Australian Tony Mundine here next Saturday, disclosed earlier that he has a contest lined up for early next year to recapture the British WBC light-heavyweight middleweight title. The bout, in Paris, against Colombia's Rodrigo Valdez would be his last before retiring from boxing. In an interview with the newspaper *Crónica*, he said he would also like to fight Conteh for the British WBC light-heavyweight crown before hanging up his gloves.

Karstens denied by Argentina

Paris, Oct. 3.—Gerben Karstens, of the Netherlands, has been denied his victory in Sunday's Paris-Tours cycle race for failing to submit to a dope test. The race was awarded to Francesco Moser, of Italy, who finished second.

Ice skating

Britain's splendid start with three wins. The principal challenge to the British skaters came from Hungary in the Prestige Cup. Awaris, international competition at Strasbourg ice rink yesterday afternoon. In the compulsory dances, which made up the first day's events, Warren Maxwell and Janet Thompson secured an almost unanimous verdict from the seven judges, and their team colleagues, Kenneth Foster and Kay Bardsley, were fifth. Maxwell and Miss Thompson won the second day's events, skating with accuracy and style, and at the end of the day had five first places. Only the Swiss judge put them second, the Hungarian tied them with his own champions. Both British couples are from Queen's Ice Club, and both are trained by Gladys Hogg, who has more world ice dance champions to her credit than anyone in skating history.

Football

Sexton is pushed off the tightrope

By Norman Fox

Dave Sexton, the Chelsea manager, was pushed off the tightrope yesterday and Mr Sexton will be compensated for not completing his contract. Sexton said: "I'm very sad, but I have no complaints. It's a blow to my pride, but it was in the best interests of the club, and that's all right by me. If I had my way, I would have stayed on. I might still be here. But managers are always on a tightrope and you might fall off if you don't get the proper results. I was responsible for anything that had happened at Stamford Bridge, but I was believed in by players having good things to say. I was given the power, it's how you use that that's important."

Mr Sexton succeeded Tommy Docherty in October, 1972, and became Chelsea's most successful manager. He took them to Wembley to win the FA Cup in 1970 and a year later Chelsea beat Real Madrid to take the European Cup Winners' Cup. The club returned to Wembley in 1972 for the League Cup final. This record failed to save Mr Sexton. This year started badly with a 1-0 defeat by Arsenal. He suffered mainly for disciplinary reasons. Webb was the next to go and now several other first team players have been sent to the reserves. Including Garner, Dempsey and Hutchinson.

The removal of Mr Sexton leaves Mr Stuart Pearce as caretaker manager at Chelsea. He held office for two weeks when Mr Docherty left. He held yesterday: "I'm taking the job reluctantly under the circumstances. Dave's a brilliant coach and he certainly won't be out of football for very long. I'm sure he will be successful. It's going to be interesting. The players have got to appreciate that results are important and we've got to get good ones." At Millwall, Mr Fenton's decision came less than a week after the resignation of the club's caretaker manager, George Mulhall. The club have had several seasons of consistently good results and have



Sexton (left) and Fenton: latest managerial casualties.

come close to promotion to the second division. However, Mr Fenton has always faced the problem of keeping the finances straight. Among the players he bought and sold were Weller, Nowe and Leicestershire City. Nowe was bought from Stretford for £100,000 and sold to Chelsea for a record fee for a goalkeeper. This season Millwall have made a poor start and are struggling in fifth place from the bottom. Some of the players are unsettled, including Wood, who cost £45,000 when bought from Stretford two years ago, and Alder is available for transfer. Another Cripps, who had been at Millwall for five years, was transferred to a free transfer to Charlton Athletic. With Mr Fenton and Cripps gone, Millwall will not be the same without two of their most colourful characters. Nine managers have left their posts since the start of the season, five of them from the first

Motor racing

Contender No 3 has stiffest task of all

From John Blunden
New York, Oct. 3

The stage has been set for the grand finale to what has proved to be the closest season in the 25-year history of the annual racing world championship. The drivers' championship has remained undecided until the final race on several previous occasions, notably in 1953, when the late Mike Hawthorn screamed home in front of Sir John Coombs, and in 1962, when the issue was between Graham Hill and Jim Clark, and Hill became the victor when he had pulled out of Clark's engine. But in those days, the championship was run over a shorter season of only nine or 10 races; this year there will have been 15, with Sunday's United States grand prix at Watkins Glen the all-important final round. Level-paraging at the top of the table with 52 points each, Emerson Fittipaldi and Clay Regazzoni have had, perhaps, more time than they would have wished to prepare for the decisive race. Instead of the usual rush back to base by all the teams between one race and the next, the Canadian and American races are combined in one transatlantic journey. Consequently, nearly everyone made the relatively short journey across the border immediately after the Canadian race. It has also been a busy time for the teams, with the two lower divisions so far as been the resignation of the Halifax Town manager, George Mulhall, last month.

The temptation to rest whenever possible is always irresistible, and already Regazzoni has found it to be a costly exercise; last week he crashed into a barrier, badly bruising his head, and extensively damaging his Ferrari. Replacement parts have been rushed out from Italy, and Ferrari are back up in the pits. Since its extension to 3.38 miles, with the addition of a number of medium speed corners, Watkins Glen has become a difficult circuit for which it is almost impossible to use so much down-force on the wings to help you around the corners that your speed is adversely affected. It is a matter of compromise, and tomorrow, Fittipaldi is expected to try an experimental rear wing on his Texaco Marlboro. McLaren, which has been devised by the designer Gordon Coppuck. The third championship contender, Jody Scheckter, has the hardest job of all, for with his two rivals finishing out of the first five places in order to take the title. But the Texaco Marlboro has an excellent record on this circuit, having won on their last two appearances. The team withdrew last year after the tragedy to Frencois Cevert during the French Grand Prix. Scheckter's 1 lap record in 1972 at 114.645-119.61 mph, still stands, although Mark Donohue holds the outright record to a turbo-charged Porsche 917 sports car over two seconds faster than this.

All three championship contenders, however, have much more to do than just beat each other, for the Texaco Marlboro has a far and away the most valuable of the season—the ultimate incentive for all 25 starters, and in particular for Ronnie Peterson (Lotus), Niki Lauda (Ferrari) and Carlos Reutemann (Brabham), all of whom have only recently slipped out of the championship chase. For the Texaco Marlboro, a victory today would be the best possible consolation prize. The world championship positions before the final race are: Emerson Fittipaldi and Clay Regazzoni, 52 points; Jody Scheckter, 49; Niki Lauda, 48; Ronnie Peterson, 47; Carlos Reutemann, 46; Mark Donohue, 45; Graham Hill, 44; Jim Clark, 43; Alan Jones, 42; Jochen Rindt, 41; Bruce McLaren, 40; and Jackie Stewart, 39.

Today's fixtures

Table with 2 columns: Division and Fixtures. Lists various football matches.

Yesterday's results

Table with 2 columns: Competition and Results. Lists various sports results.

Squash rackets

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Character is an essential if overlooked component of talent. Pushing basic ability to its limit demands a work ethic and a concentration; a consistently shrewd mental effort on and off court. In competitive tennis and squash rackets, players with these qualities (as examples, Ann Jones and Jonah Barrington) have often risen to and sometimes beyond the level of opponents with greater gifts as athletes and strikers of a moving ball. The best drivers do not always sit at the wheels of the best cars.

When Hunt speaks you know it makes good sense

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Character is an essential if overlooked component of talent. Pushing basic ability to its limit demands a work ethic and a concentration; a consistently shrewd mental effort on and off court. In competitive tennis and squash rackets, players with these qualities (as examples, Ann Jones and Jonah Barrington) have often risen to and sometimes beyond the level of opponents with greater gifts as athletes and strikers of a moving ball. The best drivers do not always sit at the wheels of the best cars. Such reflections inspire an eternal hope of improvement. But the sportsman needs help: specifically, comprehensive and sound advice about adapting his resources to the enjoyment of his chosen game. These days there is a player who acquires a blindingly faulty technique or plays a badly conceived tactical game. He may lack the personal attention of a professional coach. But the fact that at present squash is Britain's "in" game has not been lost on the publishers. Indeed, there is some danger that the market for instructional books may be flooded. Three recent publications by professionals can be recommended. The best of them, probably the best hook of its kind ever written, is *Geoff Hunt on Squash*, edited by Alan Trengrove (Cassell, 158 pages, £2.50). The game's leading player is a painstaking perfectionist: a good listener and a deep thinker who subjects every aspect of his game to the most rigorous scrutiny before deciding where he stands. He believes, rather than jumping to conclusions, that when he arrives and strikes his ball, there is no shaking him off. When Hunt commits himself to opinions, anyone who cares about the game is well advised to listen. This book is a valuable distillation (he makes few concessions to "rabbits") he is true to character. He covers every aspect of playing the game and he makes every word count. The pages are packed with concentrated good sense. In his prose, as in his squash, there is no room for flights of fancy. But it is a good reason to put down the editor must have done his job well. Hunt's conclusions are mostly conventional. When they are not, one suspects he is exaggerating in order to make a point. In asserting, for example, that the forehand is the weak side of nearly all right-handers, he is probably reminding his readers not to neglect correct technique in those areas where the game may seem most natural (how many of us throw a ball or a stone with a backhand swing?). It also seems to have a bee in his bonnet about the "pronating forearm". But these are minor criticisms. This superb book is that "anal" is an unfortunate misprint for "final". Another smartly produced and lavishly illustrated book, though often relatively sloppy in its syntax, is *Squash Rackets* by Tony Swift (Penguin, 120 pages, £2.50). It would be unreasonable to demand literary graces from an instructional work, indeed, they could distract attention from the subject matter. But at all times the writer's meaning must be clear; and this is not consistently true of the advice offered by Britain's senior national coach in this official Squash Rackets Association publication. The important thing, though, is what Swift has to say rather than the way he says it. In this sense he plays an immaculate game. He was an analytical student of squash (and one of his country's leading players) before he became a national coach; a job that in turn has given him a deeper and wider insight into the difficulties that beset those learning the game. This book is a valuable distillation of his experience and knowledge. The beginner may find it even more useful than Hunt's volume.

Ice hockey

MOSCOW: USSR beat Canada.

SPORT

Racing
Piggott will move to Mississippi if Saint-Martin is fit

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, October 3
With Dablia finally withdrawn from the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe today in company with Ashmore, Bakuba and Premier...

Grundy next after Steel Heart recovers

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent
Heavy rain again contrived to spoil the racing at Newmarket yesterday. It came cascading down just when one wanted to look at the runners parading in the paddock before the main race of the day, the Middle Park Stakes...



Lester Piggott on Steel Heart pulls out all stops to thwart Royal Manacle.

Nevertheless Mr Tikko plans to have the largest single string of races in this country next year. I will have at least 70 horses here, split between Scoble, Broady and Ben Hanbury...

by winning the Altrincham Plate on Robric. Edders can counter that by winning the Dundee Handicap Stakes on an hour later on Spring Stone, possibly by even rubbing salt into the wound...

Tennis
Miss Bueno to compete against new generation

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Maria Bueno, aged 34, three times Wimbledon champion between 1959 and 1964, will compete on the seventh Dewart tennis tournament in Buenos Aires...



Miss Bueno: an artist returns.

Haydock Park programme

Table listing race programs for Haydock Park, including 215 NORTH LANCASHIRE MAIDEN STAKES, 245 ALTRINCHAM PLATE, 315 PRESTON HANDICAP, 345 OUTLAND HANDICAP, and 415 BRYN NURSERY HANDICAP.

Wincanton NH programme

Table listing race programs for Wincanton NH, including 2.0 OKEFORD STEEPLECHASE, 3.0 OAK HURDLE, 4.0 NEWLANDS STEEPLECHASE, and 4.30 ORCHARD HURDLE.

Pontefract results

Table showing race results for Pontefract, including 2.15 COOLE PLATE, 2.45 YARCASTER STAKES, and 3.15 PONTEFRACT BOROUGH HANDICAP.

Piggott hisses up in best cobra style

By Brough Scott
Quite apart from his victory in the Middle Park Stakes, the afternoon belonged to Lester Piggott. He took two other races on the two-year-old fillies Joking Apart and Seminar...

Mottram gives up post as national coach

Britain no longer have a national tennis coach. Tony Mottram's contract to coach the national team, due to end on September 1, 1975, has been amended...

South Africa ahead after first day

Johannesburg, Oct. 3.—South Africa held a 1-0 lead after the first day's play against Italy in their Davis Cup semifinal here today...

Haydock Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
Mr Moussé, 3.15 BAY to specialty recommended. 3.45 Spring Stone. 4.15 Willis Ormond. 4.45 Our Manly.

Wincanton selections

By Our Racing Staff
3.0 Complex Out. 3.30 Bente Star. 4.0 Downfall. 4.15 Major Star.

Newmarket results

Table showing race results for Newmarket, including 1.30 ALINGTON PLATE, 2.00 MAIDEN STAKES, and 2.30 MAJOR STAKES.

Yearling sales

The top price at the Newmarket October yearling sales yesterday was 10,000 guineas for a sister by the Curlew...

Small filly attracts biggest price

He bought the well-bred youngster for Curlew, whose Talk of the Town ran second to Swanee River at Newmarket on Wednesday...

Advertisement for Augustus Barnett's Scotch Whisky, featuring various brands like Haig, Johnnie Walker, and Dewar's, with prices and store locations.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

When inspecting the books of any outside London Metropolitan Area ALSO ON PAGE 14

OPERA AND BALLET

ROBERT GARDEN... THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE... THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW... PRINCE OF WALES...

THEATRES

KEN DODD... THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW... PRINCE OF WALES... THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW...

CONCERTS

SHANE MALTINGS... THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW... PRINCE OF WALES... THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW...

THEATRES

ALBERT... THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW... PRINCE OF WALES... THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW...

THEATRES

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ALBERT... THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW... PRINCE OF WALES... THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW...

THEATRES

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How the student vote could cause an upset in the election result

More than a quarter of a million 18-year-olds were given the vote... vote by Conservative candidates and Conservative in large attempted to measure the student vote...

Table with 5 columns: Constituency, University students 1973, Polytechnics & Colleges of Education, Electorate, 1974 Election results, Swing.

'Girl who cannot say no' to helping others



Lady Marre, who took over yesterday as chairman of the London Council of Social Service...

She finds her husband's vast administrative experience of great help... She didn't actually discuss it over breakfast...

She gave up her job in 1972... 'I'd run out of steam. I think if you stay in any job too long, you tend to assume that since you know everything back to the year dot, you're always right, and that's a top progress.' But Lady Marre has

Recognizing the effect of women at the ballot box

Psychologists as well as politicians have been neglectful, even scornful, of the role of women in elections... Political scientists are accused of being sexist scientists...

Advertisement for Scottish tweeds and woollens, featuring a woman in a patterned dress and the text 'What good Scottish tweeds and woollens need... is Scottish made-to-measure tailoring.'

Advertisement for 'Marginals with a large student population' table, including a form for requesting details of the collection.

Advertisement for 'EUROPEAN LAW' featuring a portrait of a man and text about legal services.

Large advertisement for 'ANNIGONI' featuring a portrait of a man in a circular frame and text about Churchill Centenary Plates.



9 1/2 PER CENT BY CHRISTMAS

Of all the percentages being bandied about, 9 1/2 is the one of real electrifying potential. This is Mrs Thatcher's "unshakable" Christmas box to everyone buying a house on a mortgage—the figure to which the Conservative government would reduce the mortgage interest rate by subsidy, and hold it there (or below) during the currency of their manifesto.

The Tories' post-mortem on the February election showed that the Heath government's bonding record was a significant vote loser. The loss was especially heavy among young house purchasers and couples vainly looking for something they could afford; and the Tories' loss was the Liberals' gain specially in the south of England. Central Office was not going to commit its troops to battle again without first securing that flank. Hence the 9 1/2 per cent. Everyone pining or contemplating a mortgage can readily work out exactly what it means to him. It is a good old-fashioned inducement to vote for the party of authorship, and it has got the other parties rattled.

So rattled that the intelligent Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, seized at first on just about the only thing that cannot be said against it. It's a lie, he said, she'll never do it. Of course she will. All she needs is £200m a year or so (and Mr Robert Carr says he will find it for her), an instruction to building societies to lower their lending rates, and an assurance that they will be paid the difference from the Exchequer.

The proposal has this to be said for it. It is a further encouragement to home ownership. All parties explicitly espouse home ownership, but for the Conservatives (who also propose to give it another push by granting all council tenants of more than three years standing a legal right to buy the freehold of their homes at two-thirds of the true price) home ownership is more

socially virtuous than other forms of tenure. It not only taps massive private resources for housing and ensures better upkeep, it is also held to contribute to the formation of "solid citizenship" and conforms to the Conservative ideal of a property-owning society. But strong factors of financial prudence, fiscal advantage and personal preference are already at work enlarging the proportion of owner occupiers in the population. Any further deliberate shove ought to satisfy the tests of equity, accuracy of direction, and suitability to the occasion.

The Thatcher pledge is anything but suitable to the occasion. Like Mr Shore's promise to make up their losses to the Court Line victims, it encourages the belief that groups falling on hard times have only to identify themselves loudly enough and the Government will come to their financial rescue. The economic outlook is too harsh to be encountered in that frame of mind. The proposal also contradicts, and therefore causes to overbalance, the Conservative Party's general posture in this election, which is that of St George in a bar shirt on a high horse. Its leaders may show that they are aware of the gravity of the crisis, but they can hardly be thought fully to accept the consequences of their awareness if they hold out so politically discriminating an inducement.

A subsidy for home mortgages is open to the objection which Conservatives are quick to raise against general subsidies in other countries. It relieves the plight of some people in very real difficulties, but it makes things easier for many more people with less or no claim to extra public support. Moreover, the class of owner occupiers contains most of the better-paid members of the community. It is inappropriate to raise new taxes, or cut public expenditure, for their particular benefit. (It is equally inappropriate at this moment to add deliberately to their housing

costs, as Mr Crosland suddenly proposes to do by confining tax relief on mortgage interest payments to the standard rate of tax—the upper-salaried middle class have been and will continue to be bludgeoned hard enough without the invention of new ways of reducing their net incomes.)

The objection must also be raised that cheaper and easier mortgages tend to send up the price of houses in a way that cancels any advantage for the first-time buyer, who is the person really in need of assistance. A rate of 9 1/2 per cent plus tax relief is certainly cheap in the going rate of inflation in the area of 15-20 per cent. But weight must be allowed to Mrs Thatcher's point that there are now an unusually large number of houses up for sale for which potential buyers cannot raise the cash. If prices were allowed to continue perhaps quite sharply, as has happened in land, and that would be no bad thing. The 9 1/2 per cent scheme would mean that vendors would be more likely to get the asking price, but it might not at first push prices any higher than that.

Liberal orators are knocking Mrs Thatcher's scheme as hard as they can (and well they might), and recommending instead the fancy mortgages devised by Liberal policy makers. These are more discriminating, being intended to be of benefit to first-time buyers and owners in the early years of repayment. But they are of dubious practicality and not easy to put over from the bustings. Labour orators too are alleging political immorality and correctly insisting that Mrs Thatcher's plans do not look in the direction of those who are badly housed or homeless. It is a nice point of electoral tactics whether so much rattled outrage will cause electors to spurn the offer or merely draw their attention to all there is in it for them.

TWO MORE IMMORTALS

It is ironic that the only art whose practitioners can aim for the world-resounding accolade of a Nobel prize is literature, where the barrier of language denies every writer a universal audience able to approach him at first hand. In the other fields where Alfred Nobel chose to institute prizes, the medium is no obstacle to the task of assessing merit, and, except in the even more problematical case of the peace prize, the criteria for the decision are—though not entirely—objective. But the quality of an imaginative work is a subjective affair: it is hard enough to agree on the relative merits even of writers in one language and one branch of literature.

Not so many readers in this country will be immediately familiar with the work of Harry Martinson and Eyvind Johnson, this year's joint winners, although both of them have had two or three books published here in translation, and an opera made from Martinson's gloomy science-fiction epic poem "Anitra" has been performed in Edinburgh. If the two writers are not much known here, that may be due at least as much to our own provinciality as to any shortcomings of theirs. But their

selection does illustrate clearly the problems—not all strictly literary—that the committee of the Royal Swedish Academy face in making their award.

In practice, they do not give prizes to writers whose work is not fairly widely available in translation, and tend to prefer those who use one of the major languages of the world. So although writers of 24 nationalities have won the prize—eleven French, six British, six from the United States, and four from Scandinavia—the number of languages honoured is much smaller. This is perhaps only realistic: it would be time enough to consider a writer working in Welsh or Koba if the interests of the translators suggested that his work might be of wider importance.

The committee also show a marked preference for writers who are full of years, often with their best work far behind them. This may be the explanation for Robert Graves's comment a few years ago that the prize was "the kiss of death" and that he never knew anyone do any good work after receiving it. It means that the prize, which is in money terms very large, can seldom

assist a struggling writer in the way that Nobel probably envisaged. Keats would never have got one; Southey might have.

Nobel's will restricted the choice to works of "an idealistic tendency"—a vague injunction which was for many years supposed to put Samuel Beckett out of the running—and probably did rule out Strindberg. But Beckett gained the tribute he fully deserved in 1969; today the committee would find their field of choice unwarrantably constricted by being obliged to reward uplifting work. It is easy to make lists of the writers who never got prizes—Tolstoy, Proust, Joyce, D. H. Lawrence, Hardy, Gorky—and contrast them with some of the names that did and seem rather faded today—Pearl Buck, Sinclair Lewis, Galsworthy, H. Pontoppidan (Denmark), J. Benavente y Martinez (Spain). The committee certainly have all the qualities of caution that one expects to find in committees, and in their early years made some very weak choices. But considering how capricious the judgments of posterity are, the list of prize-winners is probably as sound as it is fair to expect.

POLITICAL ARRESTS IN PORTUGAL

As soon as General Spínola resigned, the unveiling of a fascist plot and the arrest of counter-revolutionaries commenced. Nobody knows how many people have been put in prison. Only a few names have been released. These, not unexpectedly, are mostly personal friends of the Caetano regime. But the evidence is growing that the Government's security apparatus, known as "Copcon", headed by Brigadier de Carvalho, has detained many who were not directly connected with the Caetano government—in managerial positions, who play ball with an authoritarian regime always vastly outnumber those who openly repudiate it. The present round-up of "suspects" looks like a purely political manoeuvre to intimidate the whole of the "silent majority" which wanted to demonstrate peacefully its support for General Spínola and was stopped from doing so.

There is yet no democracy in Portugal. The professed object of the Armed Forces Movement was to install one. But the route does not and cannot lie through resort to the methods of the Salazar-Caetano period. The reconstructed Gonçalves Government alleges that its police and military have found caches of

arms, bottles of paraffin, maps, and so forth. There is no means of checking such statements. One suspects that whatever has been found in the homes of particular hotbeds has been exaggerated. There has been no clamp-down, after all, on the leftist vigilantes who at roadblocks showed they had arms. Those arrested have not been charged. Whether political trials will be attempted remains to be seen, but some have already been in effect sentenced to the sequestration of their property.

Thus it seems increasingly likely that the militant left in Portugal intends to use coercion and intimidation to attain its ends, and increasingly obvious that these ends do not include democracy, free speech or the rule of law as social democrats understand these things. The communists' task is the easier since the methods of the regime since the methods on April 25 so joyously ended on April 25 are such a recent memory. The Portuguese have had fifty years' conditioning in the knowledge that opposition to government, that opposition to government, risks even mild criticism, risks not even pleasant consequences for one's own family, and one's own health. It may be feared that they will rather readily resign themselves to the fact that those who now wield power

will employ the time-honoured methods of securing political conformity. Nobody now knows exactly who runs the Armed Forces Movement, from which the Government springs. Its so-called coordinating committee has not yet been named. And whatever the nature of the Government's base in the army, the army is being purged by the dismissal of hundreds of officers. They cannot all be "fascists". It is becoming bazaarish to state any views that are not left-wing. Bands of activists—that is young thugs—harass those who dare to do so. This intolerance will perhaps soon extend beyond rallies to parties and to newspapers. In this sense will see the new slavery of which General Spínola warned, of which he called it, as Brigadier Gonçalves does, "new" and favourable perspectives.

If arrests of this scale followed a right-wing military takeover in a democratic country or one with a left-wing government, the protests would be echoed in Trafalgar Square. The suppression of incipient freedom of choice by a left-wing junta produces no comparable protest and in some quarters is sure to be extenuated. The lesson, once again, is that there is no coincidence of left-wing doctrines and democracy.

Modern maths

From Mr Derek A. Sampson
Sir, Preserve us from theorists like Dr Steiner who want to change our educational system yet again! Our children are already struggling through schools made chaotic by others of his kind, who have given us incomprehensible comprehensive schemes, riotous free-association classes, social studies in picturesque history and geography, multifarious reading systems, and the delights of new maths.

That last abomination was designed to make mathematics understandable and enjoyable to every child. It reduced my daughter to a fearful bewilderment and her more numerous brother to sullen boredom. Now, a friend at London University tells me, undergraduates in the engineering and nuclear physics departments are having to be given tuition in traditional mathematics to enable them to advance in their studies! Please leave the educational system alone, at least until my

children have floundered their way through it. Or if it must be changed, revert to the monotonous but useful tradition of teaching mathematics by rote, even if it does entail those astonishing gentlemen in the problems of my youth who would insist upon filling baths which for some reason had a hole in the bottom.
Yours faithfully,
D. A. SAMPSON,
Hollands Farm,
Chart Sutton,
Kent.

Referendum on the Common Market

From Lord Gladwyn
Sir, Since, according to Mr Wilson, a referendum on British membership of the European Community is to be one of the main issues of the present electoral campaign, perhaps I could advance a (purely personal) plea which might possibly find acceptance among fair-minded persons of all political parties?

The Labour proposal is to have a referendum within 12 months of October 10 bidding on the Government—or rather, it would now seem, on a majority of the Cabinet—whether the opinion of the House of Commons. This is a sop to the left-wing of the party which wants to cash in on instinctive nationalist opposition to the Common Market in order to separate us from "capitalist" Europe and thus impose a fully directed socialist regime on the nation.

The proposal is vicious if only for the fact (a) that the Government if out of the country, might thus be committed one way or the other, on a matter of supreme importance, by quite a small proportion of the electorate, and (b) that the issue would not be a straight one, but inevitably bound up with party politics. On the other hand there is a widespread feeling that popular opinion regarding any "re-negotiation" terms of British membership of the EEC should somehow be expressed and taken into full account by the people's elected representatives.

Why not agree, therefore, that when the result of the "re-negotiation" is known, the Government of the day should first seek a preliminary (and a free) vote in Parliament on its proposals? If it were defeated, it would resign and the issue would then be decided, perfectly democratically, in a general election. Its proposals were accepted, however, the electorate be asked to express its view on the simple issue of whether it approved of the preliminary decision of Parliament or not. In the light of the ensuing manifesto of the party which wins the election—which must be the final authority if our parliamentary system is to survive—would take a final decision. If a clear majority of the electorate were to come out against the preliminary decision of Parliament to deal with the issue, their seats would have to take this into serious account. But they would not be obliged to do so.

It is in any case quite unjust that a (divided) Labour Government, at the mercy of its extremist wing, should represent itself as the only party which "trusts the people". If they were to accept my suggestion, the major non-Socialist parties, while remaining faithful to true democracy, could not be accused of ignoring or flouting the convictions of many of the "grass-roots", however sincere.

Yours faithfully,
CLADWYN,
Rome,
September 29.

From Mr Neil Johnson
Sir, In your leader on The Future of Europe (September 27) you refer to the supposed difficulty for the Conservative Party in rejecting the case for a referendum: to do so, you suggest, looks "undemocratic". I am sure that you are right. It is difficult. Let us remember a few obvious facts. Only in rare cases, notably Switzerland, does referendum operate as an instrument of genuine popular consultation on legislation: elsewhere it nearly always serves to endorse a decision which opens the way to unforeseen consequences which outweigh whatever democratic virtues it may appear to have.

In Britain referendum has never been part of our constitutional practice, and for better or worse we have accepted the rule of Parliament and the sovereignty. This is plainly incompatible with a referendum binding on Parliament and Government.

There is an alternative—a sustained campaign to restore the sovereignty of Parliament. I don't think that the rule of law—vital as the vehicle through which argument and mediation take place—Government must of course discuss with outside bodies, but they must never make treaties with them. If they do, they recognize others as equal to Parliament, and thus encourage them to challenge Parliament's supremacy. This is the fundamental objection to Labour's social contract which anyway was never properly put before Parliament.

Only Parliament represents the people. This is why it has the moral authority which must underlie and justify what I hope we shall see in the next Parliament, a determined and successful campaign to restore power where it belongs. Governments as well as the rest of the country will have to understand this.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY RAISON,
Conservative Central Committee Rooms,
108 Walton Street,
Aylesbury,
Bucks,
September 30.

Better communication

From the Director of the Industrial Society
Sir, You stressed in your report on the Opinion Research Centre's survey (September 19) on people's attitude to work, the fact that "workers are far more interested in getting better communication channels from the top so that they know what is happening and why". This, of course, is no new finding. The working part is that, although this problem has been known to exist in large organizations over many years,

Mr Powell on Ulster power-sharing

From Mr Cornelius O'Leary
Sir, In his electrifying speeches in South Down Mr Enoch Powell has consistently condemned the "power-sharing" features of the Northern Ireland Constitution Act of 1973. He has said there must be no more nonsense about power-sharing in the sense of the 1973 Constitution (Irish Times, September 9), and more categorically, that it is an impertinence to ask a party that has won an election to share power with the losers.

But putting the case against referendum there are other questions which its opponents can ask. It would represent a major change in our constitutional principles and we are entitled to know whether it was proposed purely as a political expedient to preserve the "unity" of the Labour Party, or whether Mr Wilson wishes to introduce it as a regular procedure, and if so, on what terms. To make an honest woman of referendum, we need to know what a general provision for its use would look like. Let the Labour Party tell us what they want. Is it constitutional innovation, and if so, on what conditions? Or is it just a once and for all political manoeuvre?

There is also another matter relevant to this issue which we, in our insular way, tend to ignore. The treaty of accession to the EEC was approved by the British Parliament and ratified in the normal way. To walk out of the EEC, even after a referendum facilitated by retrospective constitutional amendments, would represent a flagrant breach of treaty obligations. Has the present Government counted the cost of such a possibility? The damage would not only be financial; this country's reliability as a partner in all kinds of international dealings would be called into question.

There is too much bumph attaching to the referendum proposal. Those who oppose it have no need to apologise. It is those who advocate it who owe the people of this country a justification for it which goes beyond passing political convenience.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
NEVIL JOHNSON,
Nuffield College,
Oxford,
September 27.

From Mr St. Clare Grandona
Sir, Without expressing views one way or the other regarding British membership of the EEC, may I point to the fact that a referendum (in respect of constitutional issues) is not an alien device—as is often stated. When, at the turn of the century, the six Australian colonies joined the Federation the result was the Statute of Westminster titled Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (July 9, 1900) which contained the following provision:

"The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives. And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent."

Although, unlike Australia, the United Kingdom has no written Constitution, I suggest that when Great Britain's absolute sovereignty is considered to be jeopardized in any respect, the principles enshrined (by a British Parliament) in the enactment (as quoted above) should have equal applicability to the British electorate—as witness the recent referendum on the constitution of Northern Ireland. Your obedient servant,
L. ST CLARE GRANDONA,
6 Knightsbridge Court,
Sloane Street, SW1,
October 2.

Country houses

From Commander Michael Watson
Sir, Philip Howard in his article on the forthcoming exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum "Destruction of the Country House" sees it as "... possibly the epitaph to a great English institution". It is certainly the epitaph to those houses which have gone, but it need not signal the death knell for those that still survive.

Most country houses now surviving do so, not so much because they are open to the public, the proceeds from which seldom meet more than a fraction of the total running costs, but because they are still endowed with sufficient land to make them economically viable agricultural units. As such they are still the centre and inspiration of many rural communities, representing a living rather than a bygone heritage.

Inflation is a problem of course, but if the integrity of these estates is preserved then the houses which they support have as much chance of survival as any other industry.

Public lending right

From Dame Veronica Wedgwood, OM, and others
Sir, We are now in the twenty-fourth year of our struggle to obtain justice for authors whose books are used in libraries. We therefore urge spokesmen responsible for education to explain during the election campaign where, in detail, their parties stand on the matter.

We do not doubt the good will of Mr Hugh Jenkins, Mr Norman St John-Steava and others, which has enabled great progress to be made in solving the technical problems of PLR during the past 10 months; we ask that they name the day when progress will be made good. Yours faithfully,
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84 Drayton Gardens, SW10.

Role of the CIA in Chile

From Mr Peter Usinton
Sir, It was interesting, if dispiriting, to read Lord Chalfont's reasoned argument for secret diplomacy as the least of necessary evils in international relations. However, that his sombre meditation should have been inspired by the disclosures of the role of the American Central Intelligence Agency in Chile is, to say the least, peculiar.

The activities of the CIA may seem secret to the CIA, but to anyone remotely interested in the brave beginnings of the Allende experiment they have been evident for a very long time. To now spend too much time or too great a sense of outrage on the CIA is tantamount to expressing indignation about the Watergate burglars without remembering to censure those who sent them on their way. After all, for all we know, a group of ospreys with their heads buried in the sand may also conceivably be engaged in secret diplomacy. However, the diplomacy which buries, like the ostrich's kick, is that which is far from secret.

Allende was brought down by a refusal of credit which predestined his regime to a slow yet inevitable death from strangulation. When Lord Chalfont refers to the Chilean government as "increasingly authoritarian" he is undoubtedly right, but he fails to attribute this tendency to the intractable attitude of many elected governments which ostracized another elected government, and snuffed it out of existence in the name of freedom, Was ever hypocrisy more blatant than this? The extraordinary clarity with which Britain's Conservative government recognized the Junta of General Pinochet—having even the United States to the punch—was proof enough of our eagerness to sweep the ashes of morality under the carpet, and to do a business as usual. Britain, France, Western Germany all played the game, along with the United States, while in spite of the figures quoted by Lord Chalfont, the financial assistance from the Soviet Union was never abundant enough to do more than prolong the agony decreed by the parliament of democracies.

It was left to countries like Sweden and Mexico to behave with a sense of decency and honour. The clarity of vision and honesty of purpose they exhibited seem to be out of the reach of nations whose power has infected them with a sense of mission.
Yours sincerely,
PETER USINTON,
The Berkeley, Wilton Place, SW1.

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Pitt and income tax

From Sir John Walley
Sir, Mr Ian Bradley's comparisons between the gloomy outlook for our nation today and that when George III made the younger Pitt his Chief Minister are fascinating. But why, I wonder, does he suggest that one of Pitt's achievements was the abolition of the income tax? Much that he did or tried to do is indeed forgotten, e.g. his anticipations Beveridge and the Bill which he got through a House of Commons Committee in 1796.

But I had hitherto thought that Pitt's claim to be the creator of the income tax in 1798 was neither forgotten nor disputed. This tax was abolished after the Napoleonic War and only revived much later, by Peel; but no discredit or credit for 1801 can attach to Pitt, who died in 1806.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN WALLEY,
46 Rotharwick Road, NW11,
September 30.

Turner at the Academy

From Mr Bruce Bernard
Sir, If Mr Humphrey Brooke (September 30) consulted the organizers of the Turner bicentenary exhibition at the Royal Academy he would find that they have room for all the important Turners that they have asked for including "The Burning of the Houses of Parliament" and other pictures of its calibre rarely seen

in the debate, on March 19, 1959, Mr Powell, then a Conservative, and warmly praised the "Affair" as a "congratulatory" of the "Affair". He said that there were two extreme policies to be avoided—by trying, on the one hand, to guarantee in perpetuity "those things for which we are responsible", or the equally false and dangerous extreme of posing that the Government could "cut the knot" by ignoring the difficulties resulting from the communal divisions of the island. The next speaker, a Labour backbencher, congratulated Mr Powell for delicately avoiding the most thoughtful speeches I have heard" (see *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol 602, Cols 693-699).

How can this speech be reconciled with those quoted above? It is no answer to say that Cyprus since 1959 has not developed "into a stable democracy". It appears to be generally agreed that the future of such a development is in the Greek and Turkish Cypriots to participate in the government of the island. Certainly no one has suggested that a majority (ie, all-Greek) control of the island (it might be remembered that the minority communists in Northern Ireland is 35 per cent of the population, compared with 20 per cent in Cyprus).

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that while Mr Powell, in 1959, made an objective appraisal of the Cyprus problem, in 1974, in electioneering purposes, he is pre-empting the necessary cultural cleavages: the territory has been disputed between two sovereign states with which the indigenous cultural groups are alienated; the territory is geographically closer to the stage on which the minority desires to adhere, and civil wars, after much civil disturbance and prolonged discussion, the British Government devised a constitution prescribing that the two communities should share in government.

CORNELIUS O'LEARY,
Department of Political Science,
The Queen's University of Belfast,
Belfast,
October 2.

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From Mr Bruce Bernard
Sir, If Mr Humphrey Brooke (September 30) consulted the organizers of the Turner bicentenary exhibition at the Royal Academy he would find that they have room for all the important Turners that they have asked for including "The Burning of the Houses of Parliament" and other pictures of its calibre rarely seen

in the debate, on March 19, 1959, Mr Powell, then a Conservative, and warmly praised the "Affair" as a "congratulatory" of the "Affair". He said that there were two extreme policies to be avoided—by trying, on the one hand, to guarantee in perpetuity "those things for which we are responsible", or the equally false and dangerous extreme of posing that the Government could "cut the knot" by ignoring the difficulties resulting from the communal divisions of the island. The next speaker, a Labour backbencher, congratulated Mr Powell for delicately avoiding the most thoughtful speeches I have heard" (see *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol 602, Cols 693-699).

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Oil pricing deals could add £140m to UK's imports bill

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

With petroleum demand showing a seasonal rise, Treasury and Department of Energy experts are anxiously assessing the likely impact on Britain's already grossly inflated import bill of the new pricing arrangements being applied to fourth quarter crude oil supplies.

Deals just concluded by British Petroleum for Kuwait and Abu Dhabi crudes between now and December 31—made against the confused background of last month's OPEC recommendations—indicate an average upward movement of 4.94 per cent.

Only a good supply of Saudi Arabian oil on different and slightly less onerous terms, plus tonnage lifted elsewhere and some before last weekend, will mitigate the extra cost.

Assuming an additional 4.94 per cent on average costs a barrel and disregarding any new advances in transport costs (which affect landed prices in Britain), the extra cost to Britain over a full year at 1973 levels of consumption could be more than £140m.

And OPEC, whose four-fold rise in oil prices is only now starting to make its full impact, is due to review prices again, before the winter is over.

The Treasury is looking to the Department of Energy for some reliable estimates of Britain's oil demand, now the effects of the supply boycott are wearing off and winter looms.

Shortfalls in coal stocks could limit power stations' ability to conserve oil burns.

France has already done its forecasts on oil imports and is the first industrialised nation to take new restrictive measures. Besides the ceiling

Concern at possible US embargo on coal exports

By Peter Hill

Prospects of a strike by miners in the United States next month, and the possibility of curbs being placed on the export of American coal, are causing concern within the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) and the British Steel Corporation (BSC).

Both nationalised industries have had low deliveries from the National Coal Board and both have been seeking to step up their purchases of coal from overseas suppliers, particularly the United States this year.

Reports from Washington said yesterday that the United States Government was preparing contingency plans to divert coal supplies from electricity utilities and to embargo coal exports, if the miners strike.

In a memorandum from the Federal Energy Administration to the Interior Department, a number of measures were outlined. The FEA document noted that while a complete cessation of coal exports might be undesirable politically, the imposition of a surcharge might be acceptable. The Government already has authority to limit coal exports.

Last year American coal exports to Britain totalled 974,430 tonnes.

Stocks of coal held by British power stations at the end of July amounted to close on 12 million tons, well short of the stock level at the end of July last year. In the 12 months to the end of March this year the CEGB imported 340,000 tonnes of American coal but has been negotiating for additional quantities this year.

The board said yesterday that it was experiencing difficulties for a variety of reasons and expressed disquiet at the possibility of American embargoes.

The British Steel Corporation is planning to import well in excess of one million tonnes of coal this year, principally from the United States, and in view of the low level of supplies from the NCB this year the end of the miners' strike could well find itself seriously embarrassed.

Central banks urged at IMF meeting to take action for strengthening of public confidence

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Oct 3

Central banks are being widely called upon at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund here to take measures to strengthen public confidence in the commercial banking system.

They are being urged to act to ensure the system can cope with the growing volume of international monetary flows produced by the vast rise in oil prices.

A number of American and European commercial bankers attending the meeting say that they face increasingly grave problems, as oil producing countries continue to make short term Euro market deposits while demands grow in the public and private sector for medium term Euroloans.

Signor Emilio Colombo, the Italian Minister of Finance, told the annual meeting that the banking system faces growing problems in handling the oil funds and "difficulties have arisen because of the different maturity structure of their liabilities (the banks) and assets of their inadequate capital bases".

A minister added that "strengthening the system, ensuring that it enjoys confidence, demands action by central banks. An assured leader of the last resort is lacking in the Euro market".

M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the French Minister of Finance, told the conference that there is an urgent need to discipline and equilibrate capital movements as far as possible. The steps in taken in this connection lie within the jurisdiction of the central banks acting in coordination.

He continued: "We have recently made progress in this field. It must continue, for that is the best answer we can give to the anxiety in financial circles and to the slump in the stock markets."

At a press conference Dr Karl Klason, President of the West German Federal Bank, argued that the failure of several banks in West Germany had undermined international confidence in the German banking system.

He admitted that there was a problem in working out which central banks were responsible for supporting foreign based subsidiaries of commercial banks. But he said that central banks were working with great interest what response the Bank of England obtains on this question from the parent banks of London-based foreign subsidiaries.

Dr Hans Apel, the West German Finance Minister, expressed that these problems could not be solved alone by the central banks.

In a direct comment to the oil producing countries on this question he remarked: "Those who create chaos and economic anarchy continually, or by ignorance should not believe that their particular interests and their future will remain unaffected."

He added that the German authorities were now taking steps to ensure additional stability to the country's banking system, through increased supervision, the placing of narrow limits on the open foreign exchange positions banks may hold; creation of a specialised institution to assist banks when they run into special liquidity difficulties; and a scheme to insure deposits placed with banks.

Welcome as these measures are by the commercial bankers, there is some fear that they will impose severe limits on banking operations and thereby further curtail the ability of the

Cash crisis forces Jensen to cut staff

By Clifford Webb

A second British manufacturer of prestige cars is in serious financial difficulties. Jensen Motors of West Bromwich yesterday made 100 staff and indirect workers redundant and gave a warning that its cash flow situation was so acute it may be forced to close down, jeopardizing the jobs of its remaining 1,200 employees.

Aston Martin has already revealed that it has asked the Government for a loan of £1.25m in order to overcome a cash flow crisis and to help finance a switch in production from home in export markets.

Mr Kjell Qvale, the San Francisco millionaire who is Jensen's chairman and major stockholder, said: "The cash flow situation at Jensen is about as serious as I am prepared to let it go." Asked if this meant he was prepared to pull out and close the company, he said: "I deeply regret that the decision has been necessary particularly as those affected by it are in the main those least responsible."

Qvale's present problems are quite simply due to an insufficient level of productivity and unless and until the work force are prepared to honour their agreements, and produce the required number of cars in return for their own generous pay, the future of the company cannot be assured.

"I must emphasize strongly that our products are in strong demand throughout the world and particularly in the United States, and that we are able to produce the hedged level of production on a regular basis for the very sizable overheads in us absorbed."

Jensen recently negotiated a new wage deal based on a guaranteed weekly wage plus production bonuses. The extra money was to be paid for output above 25 interceptors and 110 Jensen Healeys a week. Although output has been some 15 per cent below this norm production workers have insisted on bonus payments.

It is understood that the 135 cars a week level is Jensen's break-even figure. The company has had to cut staff and indirect workers who have no influence on output. It must retain the maximum production force to maintain even their present reduced level of output if it is to have any hope of weathering the present crisis.

The white collar union spokesman described the staff cuts as "totally unfair" and "an attempt to use our members as a stick, to beat production workers".

Union officials representing the production workers met Mr Qvale at the factory yesterday afternoon. Afterwards Mr George Evans of the Transport and General Workers Union said: "We told him quite bluntly that management inefficiency was the trouble, not laziness among his workers."

"The fact is that cars are not being produced because there are recurring shortages of components."

Dearer petrol plea is expected soon

By David Young

Applications to increase the price of petrol are expected to be submitted to the Prices Commission in the week following the General Election. The proposed increases could add as much as 4p in the retail price of a gallon of petrol.

Esso, Royal Dutch Shell and British Petroleum have not yet drawn up the applications, but all are concerned about the current level of profit in petrol sales. Esso estimate that oil companies are making only slightly more than half a new penny per gallon from petrol sales.

The fall in profits from petrol sales has been caused by the

Further heavy falls on stock market

There was renewed selling of both government bonds and ordinary shares on the London stock market yesterday, following a warning from the OECD of further inflation in the United Kingdom and a batch of redundancy announcements from industry.

Industrial shares included falls in Courtaulds (70p) and Pilkington Bros (150p), both of which disclosed falling demand for their products.

The FT index plunged further below the 200 mark, touching 191.5 before closing at 192.0—a net fall of 6.5 points. At 75.05 The Times index shed 2.42.

There were sharp falls in gilts, following declines on Wednesday. The combined loss on the two days is approaching 14 points in "Longs". Sentiment was clouded by news of the Ford offer early in the afternoon.

Sterling weakened on the foreign exchange markets yesterday, falling by 0.65 of a cent to \$2.3270. Its "effective" rate (against ten of the world's major currencies) worsened to 18 per cent, from 17.7 per cent on Wednesday evening.

\$250m international financings for Piper oilfield development

Development of the Piper oilfield in the North Sea took a major step forward yesterday with the completion of two international financings totalling \$250m (about £108m).

One is a limited recourse credit of \$100m to Thomson Piper Petroleum, part of Thomson Scottish Associates, the vehicle through which the Thomson family holds its investments in the North Sea. The second is a \$150m loan to Occidental of Britain, a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum of California.

Occidental holds 36.5 per cent and TPP 20 per cent of the consortium which is developing the Piper field. The other members are Shell (22.5 per cent), Esso and Allied Chemical Corporation (20 per cent), each of which is contributing further funds to the development independently.

Both loans have been arranged through banking syndicates led by International Energy Bank and Republic National Bank of Dallas.

They are due to be repaid in up to nine years, with the payment of both principal and interest being linked to the output of oil. Thomson estimates that between 40 and 60 per cent of its share of the oil sales revenues will be allocated to repayments in the early years of the loan.

Output from the field is estimated to rise to a peak level of some 220,000 barrels a day within 18 months of the start of production which is scheduled for the third quarter of next year.

The chief difference between the two loans is the degree of risk being carried by the lending banks. In Occidental's case, the loan is effectively being guaranteed by the parent company, although there is a provision for a major part of it to be converted on to a "production payment" basis, which would limit the parent company's obligations.

In Thomson's case, however, the banks are being paid a 2½ per cent royalty, in return for which they will carry a major part of the risk themselves. This will extend, for instance, to such eventualities as the oil reserves proving insufficient or the oil price falling too far to meet the loan repayments.

TPP would only carry responsibility for the loan in restricted circumstances relating to the Government acquiring an interest in the field or to the revocation of the licence.

The Thomson Organisation has the option to acquire 90 per cent of the interests of TSA in the North Sea.

Thomson Interim maintained: Results for the first half of 1974 were also published by The Thomson Organisation yesterday.

TWA and PanAm in merger talks

From Our US Economics
Washington, Oct 3

Trans-World Airlines stated today that it was holding negotiations with 10 American airlines which may lead to a decision regarding mergers, coalitions or consolidations. Pan Am confirmed that the negotiations were taking place, but refused to give details.

Mr Charles Tillinghast, chairman of the TWA, stated in a letter to company employees that a key factor in determining the outcome of the negotiations would be direct government assistance.

Both major airlines have publicly called for subsidies to offset their mounting financial losses. Pan Am has stated that it faces bankruptcy unless it gets a subsidy of at least \$10m (£4.7m) a month. The Administration here has for the time being rejected subsidies, but it has been instrumental in bringing about the merger negotiations.

Mr Tillinghast said that it had become clear in the talks that success depends "on government assistance in a number of areas, achieving a considerable shortening of the normal process of governmental approval and arriving at a proper and equitable solution of complex labour relations and financial issues".

He added that "international traffic continues to shrink, jet fuel prices remain high and all other factors continue to inflate".

The government is unlikely to raise any anti-trust objections to the merger in view of the serious financial problems of both airlines.

The Civil Aeronautics Board estimates TWA and Pan Am may have losses this year of some \$70m each.

Brown Boveri raises cash bid for Kent: GEC reassurance on redundancies

By Anthony Rowley

Two developments yesterday heightened the battle between Brown Boveri, the Swiss group, and General Electric Company for control of George Kent. Brown Boveri announced a revised offer and GEC moved to reassure Kent employees over feared redundancies if its counter bid succeeds.

Brown Boveri's offer is increasing from £6.1m to £6.5m the amount of cash it would subscribe for a stake in the proposed new Brown Boveri Kent group, and it is reducing the level of that stake from 53 per cent to 49 per cent.

The increase in the cash subscription is designed to match the sum that would be injected by GEC's proposals for the grouping of Kent's interests with its own. The reduced Brown Boveri stake is designed to counter criticisms that George Kent would pass under foreign control if its bid succeeded.

Though the Department of Industry had decided to accept the GEC counterbid in respect of its own 24 per cent holding in Kent, Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Industry Secretary, is prepared to reconsider the Brown Boveri revised proposals and has informed Brown Boveri, Mr John Vaughan, the George Kent chairman, said yesterday.

The Kent Organisation, which holds 17.83 per cent of Kent, said earlier it would accept the GEC offer and its attitude towards Brown Boveri's revised offer is unknown.

Under Brown Boveri's original proposals, the existing Kent interests would be split between two new companies, Brown Boveri Kent and Scientific and Medical Instruments in both of which Kent officials, stockholders would have an interest.

However, Mr Vaughan said last night that Kent had suggested to the Government that perhaps some way might be found of involving GEC in a restructuring of the scientific business that would make up SMI.

Pending a government statement of its position, Kent is urging its shareholders to take no action on the GEC offer.

GEC disclosed yesterday that, as part of its own bid strategy, it has written to the 11 unions involved in George Kent's bid, offering them an offer. Its bid is designed to create a group "with a base large enough to provide good opportunities for future expansion", GEC says.

George Kent's shares closed unchanged at 30p on the Stock Exchange last night, which compares with the 32p a share cash GEC is offering.

Singapore rumours denied

Singapore, Oct 3—The Monetary Authority of Singapore and the United Overseas Bank said rumours concerning the bank's financial and liquidity positions were untrue and there was no cause for concern.

A spokesman for the authority said: "The financial and liquidity positions of this group of banks are sound and strong. There is, therefore, no cause for alarm."

A bank statement said that recently three had been interested in rumours concerning the bank's financial and liquidity positions. "In so far as those rumours that have been directed at the UOB banking group, the group wishes to state categorically that they are completely unfounded and have no basis whatever."

INTERIM STATEMENT

BOWTHORPE HOLDINGS LIMITED
Interim Results for the Half Year to 30 June 1974

CONTINUED GROWTH FOR BOWTHORPE

- ★ Group pre-tax profits up by 30% to £2.25 million (£1.73 million).
- ★ Earnings per share up by 21% to 2.9p (2.4p).
- ★ Interim dividend £229,200 (£213,150) Interim dividend per share 0.573p (0.533p).
- ★ Group turnover up by 18% to £10 million (£8.45 million).
- ★ The Group has maintained a cash surplus position.
- ★ The Chairman has forecast that with the continued support of all employees in the UK and overseas the company's good record should be maintained.

Copies of the Interim Report obtainable from the Secretary.
Bowthorpe Holdings Limited
Gatwick Road, Crawley, Sussex, RH10 2RZ

TERMS OF TRADE

The following are the unit value index numbers for visible trade (not seasonally adjusted) issued by the Department of Trade yesterday:

	1970=100	Terms of Trade
Wholesale Exports	104.3	107.2
Wholesale Imports	109.2	101.7
1972	125.5	139.1
1973	110.2	107.1
1974	110.7	107.6
Q1	114.0	111.4
Q2	115.1	116.5
Q3	119.2	123.2
Q4	123.5	132.8
1973	128.5	139.4
Q1	135.3	161.6
Q2	146.0	189.6
Q3	160.5	213.3
Q4	141.3	176.7
Jan p	145.2	180.0
Feb p	151.3	202.2
March p	158.6	213.1
April p	164.7	217.4
May p	187.4	218.2
June p	187.4	218.2
July p	171.3	216.5
Aug p		

Export unit index as a percentage of import unit index.
Provisional estimates.

EMI profits are up £7.5m

Pre-tax profits of EMI in the year to June 30 rose from £27.6m to £35.1m on sales up from £321m to £400m. Trading profits in the United Kingdom fell from 19.3m to £18.9m, but trading profits overseas were up from £14.7m to £21.8m. The full year dividend goes up from 8.8p to 8.26p a share. Pre-tax profits of Thames Television fell from £5.3m to £4.6m with only £635,000 being made in the second half.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 75.05 - 2.42
F.T. index: 192.0 - 6.6

Rises

AFV Hedges	7p to 115p	Int Hedges	5p to 445p
Ang-Cort Inv	4p to 20p	Metals Explor	2p to 245p
Broken Hill	16p to 370p	MIM Hedges	10p to 115p
Ek of NSW	7p to 265p	Press Hedges	3p to 23p
Com Union	1p to 83p	Peko Walsell	10p to 165p
Cawoods	5p to 70p	Selection Yst	5p to 260p
First Finshury	2p to 16p	Westz Mining	1p to 96p

Falls

Ass Port Cement	4p to 82p	Empire Stms	6p to 50p
Brit Home Stms	10p to 135p	Hawker Sid	8p to 174p
Bardays Bk	10p to 132p	Pittington Bros	15p to 160p
Brit Am Tob	5p to 167p	Rank Org Ord	15p to 85p
Corinthian	2p to 10p	Recommore	2p to 19p
Courtaulds	6p to 70p	Sentrust	10p to 245p
Debenhams	3p to 25p	Unilever	15p to 160p

Equities fell sharply on revised inflation fears.
Gilt-edged securities ran into fresh selling orders.
Sterling dropped 65 points to \$2.3270. The "effective devaluation" rate was 18 per cent.
Gold rose \$1.75 to \$156.00.
SDR—\$ was 1.18749 on Wednesday while SDR—£ was 0.508605.

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INTERIM STATEMENT

ROBECO

Takes long-term view

In composing the ROBECO portfolio we let ourselves be guided by considerations of a structural kind, convinced as we are that in the long run this policy will result in the best returns. High interest rates affect stock prices now, however company results, profits and distributions are long-term determining factors.

NO MAJOR SWITCHES

In keeping with this, we took advantage of declining stock prices in the United States and Canada to transfer our holdings in those countries, except as we are that the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy will be somewhat relieved after some time, whereafter large amounts of money will flow back to Wall Street. In our Dutch portfolio we have executed some switches, basing ourselves on industry analysis and price considerations. In Germany, similar considerations led us to selling some shares. We have diminished our interests in France and Italy. We have taken advantage of the lower stock prices in Japan to buy a number of attractive shares. Furthermore, in view of the monetary strength of the guilders, we have continued our policy of concluding forward currency transactions.

SHARES SEEM CHEAP

Rising profits on the one hand and declining prices on the other hand have resulted in historically extremely low price/earnings ratios. It would appear to us that many shares are cheap indeed, not only when seen to the light of historic development but also in view of their intrinsic value. The value of ROBECO shares has also suffered in the period under review and now stands at FL 155. Demand and supply for our shares was almost in equilibrium in this period with, on balance, a small number of new shares being issued.

DIVIDEND INCREASED

Interim Dividend increased from FL 7.— to FL 7.40 per share. Those shareholders who added the stock dividend made payable in March to their holding will receive the augmented dividend on a holding which has increased by 2.5%.

It is our intention once again to propose a stock distribution in March, 1975 charged to the share premium reserve.

Copies of the Second Interim Report, and a descriptive booklet may be obtained from the Company.

P.O. BOX 973, ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

Booker food marketing is switched to Mace

By Hugh Clayton

Booker McConnell said yesterday that its entire food distribution business, with total turnover of more than £130m a year, is to be switched from Independent Marketing Services to Distributive Marketing Services.

Booker said that its Alfred Burton food wholesaling subsidiary would operate as a Mace sponsored wholesaler immediately. The group, which has extensive international agricultural and food manufacturing interests, also controls the Budgens supermarket chain in Britain.

A Booker spokesman said yesterday: "From the New Year all our food wholesale end retail buying will be done through DMS."

Its wholesalers in Bristol and Nottingham have already linked with Mace, the largest retail grocery symbol group in Britain.

Mr Stewart Whatmore, chairman of Mace, said yesterday that with 300 retailers in the London area Alfred Burton would bring strength to a region in which Mace had been under-represented.

Libya and Mobil sign \$70m exploration deal

Tripoli, Oct 3.—Libya has signed a 35-year agreement for the exploration of oil with Mobil oil corporation, the Libya news agency, Arna, said.

The agreement, which was signed yesterday, requires Mobil to spend \$70m (about £30m) during the next five years. The production will be shared between Libya and Mobil.

Mobil is not entitled to recover its outlay whether oil is found or not, the agency said. Drilling off Newfoundland: The French Total group's company, Eastcan Exploration, yesterday said that drilling at the Gudrig H 55 well—some 500 miles north of St John's, Newfoundland—had produced gas at a maximum flow rate of 20 million cubic feet a day.

Interchange link with BR hotels

British Transport Hotels, the British Rail hotel group, has linked with the Interchange marketing and reservation consortium. As part of the arrangement, Interchange will operate from BTH headquarters at St Pancras, in London.

Interchange at present operates on behalf of 100 independent privately owned hotels

Call for curbs on cotton imports as Courtaulds cuts work week

By Peter Hill

Thousands of workers in Britain's cotton and allied textile industry face the imminent prospect of short-time working and lay-offs. Nearly 2,000 workers employed in seven spinning mills operated by Courtaulds are to begin short-time working next week and industry leaders have appealed to the Government to act to curb soaring imports, which are seen as a disruptive influence, particularly against the background of the downturn in demand.

The British Textile Employers Association has urged the Department of Industry to reintroduce quotas on cotton yarn imports from the Mediterranean area, Turkey and Greece, and has also urged the Government to peg cotton yarn imports from Asian countries for 1975 at this year's level.

In the first seven months of this year cotton yarn imports have doubled, compared with the corresponding period of last year, from 9,833 tonnes to 18,905 tonnes while United Kingdom cotton yarn production has fallen.

The Government's response to the industry's appeal, contained in a letter from Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, has been to offer liaison between the BTEA and the department's chemical and textile division, to look at the difficulties.

But within the industry there is now serious concern that urgent action is required if the effects of lay-offs and short time is to be minimized. The cotton spinning industry, concentrated predominantly in Lancashire, employs around 25,000 workers and inevitably the production difficulties in spinning will spread to other sections of the textile industry, including weaving and finishing, supplies in the pipeline diminish.

In Courtaulds' case, about 1,800 workers at seven spinning plants will begin a four-day week next Monday. The group's spinning operations have also been affected by supply shortages caused by the strike new

serised at its viscose plant in North Wales.

Two spinning mills have already been temporarily closed and two more will follow next week as a result, affecting some 600 workers.

Three other Courtaulds plants spinning synthetic staple fibres on the worsted system are going on to short time while production cutbacks at plants producing viscose continuous filament yarn at Flint and at Preston will also lead to short time.

In another development, JCB Excavators—one of Britain's most successful excavator exporters—announced that 1,000 workers would be put on a four-day week from today. The cut in production, the company said, resulted from a "depressed home market".

The company said that there had been a dramatic fall off in the United Kingdom market because of reduced government expenditure on public works and civil engineering and the disastrous level of house building.

15 pc dearer houses predicted for next year

A warning that the average new house could cost up to £2,000 more within a year to 18 months is given today by the Journal Building.

A leading article says that the restoration of housing demand and supply after the election has been pledged by all the parties.

And as soon as this demand becomes effective an unavoidable built-in price increase will be on the way of the order of 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

The Department of Trade has been asked to grant exemption from import duty on imports of hot rolled strip entering the United Kingdom until the end of this year. The application, now being considered by the department, follows discussions between the British Steel Corporation and representatives of the British Iron and Steel Consumers Council.

Mint plans issue of sovereigns

A new issue of British gold sovereigns will be minted before the end of the year, a spokesman for the Royal Mint said yesterday. The bulk of the issue is expected to be exported. The spokesman declined to say how many would be minted.

The Royal Mint's statement confirmed a declaration by Mr Healey, the Chancellor, earlier this year, when he said in a written reply to a Commons question that minting would be resumed soon.

The Mint could not say when the new issue would become available to the hullion and coin markets, but some dealers said it would probably be around March next year.

One leading coin dealer said that, apart from orders from banks, he had also received more than 200 orders from private individuals with requests for between one and five sovereigns each.

Dealers said the continuing strong overseas demand for gold coins appeared to be a major factor behind the authorities' decision to resume minting.

The export of sovereigns is seen by the authorities as one way of counteracting the continuing strong demand for the South African Kruggerand from United Kingdom investors, who cannot invest directly in bullion and find the purchase of coins the easiest way of buying gold.

Chrysler strikers to decide moves today

By R. W. Shakespeare

Toolroom workers who are on strike from the two Chrysler car factories in Coventry are to meet today to decide on their next move. The strike by 320 men who are demanding another pay increase only three months after their last, has made 4,250 workers idle and stopped production at the central Chrysler engines factory at Stoke (Coventry).

Unless the snipage is called off today, Chrysler will face a shut down at the Ryton Assembly plant in Coventry, and the Linwood plant in Scotland probably early next week.

Herstatt loss 'about £195m'

Cologne, Oct 3.—The provisional liquidator of the Herstatt Bank said today his final report showed losses of DM1,205m (about £195m).

He said assets totalled DM984m and claims up to September 30—the date set by the Cologne court for filing the report—were DM2,185m.

This compares with losses of DM1,274m from figures given by Herr Guereux Vogelsang, the independent negotiator, last week of DM940m assets against DM2,214m claims as of September 17. He was reported earlier today as saying the settlement quotas he suggested last week could be raised slightly as a result of more up-to-date figures. —Reuter.

Industrial site scheme halted

Ransomes Sims and Jefferies, the Ipswich engineering company, has, because of the economic situation, called a halt to development on a 130-acre site of factories and warehouses for letting.

When a subsidiary, Ransomes Property Developments, was formed two years ago, plans were laid to develop more than 2,000,000 sq ft of industrial buildings on land next to its factory on the outskirts of Ipswich.

A spokesman for R S & J said yesterday: "The standstill will probably continue until there is more clarity about the economic situation

BP job to Canada

A Canadian shipyard has secured a contract valued at \$40m (about £17.5m) to build a drill ship for exploration use by British Petroleum. The contract was commissioned from Hawker Siddeley, Canada by the Dallas-based Sedco Inc and the vessel—the Sedco 471—is scheduled for delivery early in 1977.

Sweets jobs revived

Barker and Dobson has agreed to keep open its Walker and Harrie sweet factory in Blackpool, saving the jobs of 350 workers, pending the results of a management-trade union work study investigation. The factory was shut last Friday but, after a workers' sit-in, was reopened until talks could be held. These have now resulted in the work study agreement.

Aluminium prices up

Price increases of £30 per tonne on rolled and extruded aluminium products were announced yesterday by Alcoa of Great Britain. The company said the increases would be reflected in despatches of metal from November 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Need for stable definition of roles in pensions field

From Sir Donald Sargent

Sir, Mr Liddington asks (September 30) that solutions to the pension problem should be debated in your columns over the next two weeks. It is hardly the business of a professional body to argue, above all during an election, the respective merits of the pension proposals of the different political parties. But two things can and should be said.

First, there is general agreement on one thing at least: that financial provision for old age in this country is too low and needs to be increased.

Secondly it is surely deplorable that for more than ten years, despite agreement on the need, progress in improving and extending occupational pensions, which all parties say they wish to encourage, has been

Self-employed contributions

From Mr E. J. Bandy

Sir, With reference to your correspondent's letter concerning National Health Insurance contributions by the self-employed. A fortnight ago I wrote to my MP requesting he asked the Ministry how they justified such one-sided legislation. To date I am still waiting for a reply.

Perhaps if all the self-employed wrote to their MPs requesting such information, we might get to know what are the Minister's justifications for such an enormous increased contribution.

Yours faithfully,
E. J. BANDY,
Maple House,
Goddington,
Kesteven,
Northants.

Consistency of Civil Aviation Authority

From Mr R. Colegate

Sir, Dr Wilson, in his letter about Advance Booking Charter prices, contrasts the Civil Aviation Authority's solutions to two quite different problems and deduces from this that there has been a dramatic volte face.

In fact—though I do not claim this as a special virtue—the Authority's purpose has been consistent throughout. The first stage was to provide the public with a type of charter service on the north Atlantic which would be reliable and free from abuse. I think Dr Wilson recognizes that we succeeded in this.

The present stage, however, is to try to ensure that these charter services can be provided on an economically sound basis in the face of rapid cost inflation and declining demand. Dr Wilson claims that the

operators of ABC flights—by which, I believe, he means the travel organizers—are operating profitably.

He overlooks, however, the fact that the airlines which carry this traffic have, for the most part, experienced heavy losses. As a result, some have cut back their north Atlantic charter operations, some have pulled out of the market and some have gone bankrupt.

The British airlines' aggregate share of charter traffic to and from the United States has declined from over 50 per cent to something like 18 per cent. This is the situation the Authority is seeking to remedy.

I am sure that Dr Wilson also knows, though he does not mention it, that other governments and authorities on both sides of the Atlantic are deeply concerned about the serious dete-

rioration in the economic position of the airlines, and that international discussions are still going on with a view to fixing minimum prices for charter flights rather than those of the Authority has proposed.

As I like to think that, one day, those who sit now so vociferously in their criticism of the Authority will recognise that we are trying, I hope with some success, to ensure that prices in the United Kingdom market are set at levels that are high enough but no higher than they need to be.

Yours faithfully,
R. COLEGATE,
From the Head of Economic Policy and Licensing, Civil Aviation Authority, 129 Kingsway, London WC2, October 2.

HAG case: law bent to suit Market creed

From Mr W. E. P. Johnson

Sir, One of our great experts in the relevant law, your correspondent Mr Guy Aldous, QC, illuminates the serious peril in which we placed ourselves by accepting, as part of the price of membership of the EEC, the sacrifice of our sovereignty and surrender to an alien Court.

When we adopted (for the first time in our history) a written constitution—and one so infamously badly written—with out it being even debated at Westminster let alone opined upon by the public, we accepted an incalculable risk.

The reality of the risk is just beginning to be demonstrated, and the HAG case is such a demonstration.

In particular, however, and with no pretensions to Mr Aldous's tact, I venture to draw your attention to the absurdity of Article 167 of the Treaty and how law and justice are clearly not to be sought under it.

By this article the Court of Justice (that which was guilty of the HAG decision) "shall be chosen from persons whose independence shall be beyond doubt".

In the HAG judgment, the basic decision was taken not as a matter of law but of doctrine. The doctrine was that which springs from the almost religious observance of the so-called "principle of free movement of goods".

In HAG the court, so far from

being "independent" judged not on the law but on doctrine. Moreover, to justify the judgment thus reached, the court adopted at least one complete fallacy, namely that rights in a trade mark are indivisible.

How can this be reconciled with the "independence" of the members of the bench?

Thus, not only is Mr Aldous completely justified in suggesting that the Court exceeded jurisdiction; the court also demonstrated very clearly that when it sues the Market creed, the law will be bent.

Yours sincerely,
W. E. P. JOHNSON,
32 Well Walk,
London, N.W.3.

The Credit Bank

During the past ten years THE CREDIT BANK has expanded steadily and is now one of the leading banks in Greece. In terms of assets the year-to-year growth rate has averaged 20%.

The financial results for 1972 (with 1972 figures in parentheses) could be summed up as follows:

TOTAL ASSETS stood at a record high of **Dr. 9,600,000,000** (Dr. 7,000,000,000) representing an increase of 20% over 1971.

NET PROFITS

CAPITAL FUNDS

1969 1970 1971 1972 1973

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

EMI completes the course

If the strength of the interim figures had removed any doubts as to EMI's ability to show growth over the year, the market had certainly not been counting on the group turning in a second half profit improvement as well. But that is exactly what it has done, with a pre-tax figure for the January-June period up from £14.3m to £14.5m.

Not that EMI would have made it but for a sharp fall in second half interest charges from £3.6m to £2.5m, largely reflecting a substantially higher return on liquid funds overseas and a drop in the United Kingdom working capital requirement through the three-month period. Pre-interest, second half profits are, in fact, slightly down at £17.5m with higher profits in North America and static profits in Europe offset by a small drop in other territories and a more significant fall in the home contribution, from £10.1m to £8.4m.

But the surprise here, perhaps, is that the United Kingdom did not fare worse. The bulk of the leisure activities continued to face both higher costs and restricted discretionary expenditure, the fortunes of film production/distribution showed no improvement and its leisure activities profits alone must have been down by at least £2m. The explanation, then, lies with continued buoyancy in the record market and a good period for both the cinema and electronics divisions.

It may well be that EMI will find consumer markets a considerably tougher proposition world-wide in its current year, but it is still a comfort that the overseas profits now account for more than half the overall total. The 7/4 ratio of 4.6 and yield of 11 with the shares at 75p should be discounting all but a fairly severe international recession.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £56.2m
Sales £400m (£321m)
Pre-tax profits £35.1m (£27.6m)
Earnings per share 16.2p (14p)
Dividend gross 8.26p (7.88p)



Sir Joseph Lockwood, who retires as EMI's chairman next month: North American gains.

How and when the books will be able to raise these funds is far from clear. But it seems likely that some of the smaller operators in North Sea consortia will find it hard to raise their share.

Morgan Crucible More to come

A general market setback yesterday rather than disappointment with Morgan Crucible's interim results was probably behind the 1 1/2p fall in the share price to 43p. The figures were, in fact, good with the 21 per cent improvement in first quarter pre-tax profits accelerating sufficiently in the second quarter to leave the interim total a good 24 per cent ahead of £2.95m.

There was, of course, a useful reduction in double running costs arising from the removal of the carbon factory to South Wales and if there was some pressure due to the three-day week, Morgan appears to have capitalized upon the experience gained to improve operating efficiency. The major impetus has come from the thermic division—ceramic fibres and metal melting equipment and the like. With profits a good £500,000 ahead thanks to exceptionally strong demand in Europe. This experience was repeated, albeit at a less pronounced level in the other major divisions, to leave group trading margins up from 12.8 to 13.6 per cent with the 56 per cent overseas content of the group's £29.4m sales and 41 per cent of profits providing the sweetening.

With the third quarter probably running in an exceptionally good performance and the claw-back of £8m of sales at the Morgan factory still to be sold at around four times prospective earnings, more than underpinned by a 14.9 per cent yield. The shares look cheap.

Interim 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £14.1m
Sales £25.4m (£22.9m)
Pre-tax profits £2.95m (£2.37m)
Dividend gross 4.1p (3.65p)

Alfred Marks Political clouds

With market capitalizations roughly equal to last year's

George Kent Mr Benn's move

Brown Boveri's revised offer for George Kent seems designed almost exclusively to ease Mr Benn off the horns of a political dilemma. Should the Department of Industry now switch its allegiance from the GEC to the BB offer—and it is considering it—not only would that be in line with worker democracy but also the Government could not be accused of selling Kent into foreign control. This is the thinking in the Brown Boveri camp. The argument may be true technically, but in practice it hardly holds water.

The topping up of the cash injection by BB to achieve strict parity with the GEC proposals increases the net tangible assets of BBK from 40.3p to 44.9p a share. But this offers little guide to the shares' market value, and against this the 32p a share cash offer from GEC has a tangible look about it. Brown Boveri is unwilling to offer a cash alternative through institutional underwriting, relying instead on Kent shareholders taking a longer view.

Promises of doubled sales for Kent's instruments and systems (within BBK) after 5 years, and of a dividend limitation by the Swiss group have, however, a rather academic look about them in the current state of the stock market. There is now a suggestion that GEC might make a subsequent offer for SMI after the Brown Boveri bid goes through, but this is a side issue and one that should not influence shareholders in their decision. They must simply take a view on whether they prefer cash or a long-term investment.

Higher rating

Conservatism will have its day. For some years senior executives from Mellon Bank Pittsburgh have embarked upon an annual European tour to keep in touch with business associates.

This year for the first time the bank invited the press along to hear its views on the way the United States economy is progressing. Those views to themselves were perhaps less remarkable than the fact that Mellon, a notably cautious bank which in the United States has the reputation of never speaking to securities analysts, should throw itself open to the public gaze in this way.

Could it be that after years of suffering the disdain of the stock market for its conservatism, Mellon and balance sheet practice it at last feels itself to be vindicated?

profits, employment agency shares could scarcely be more out of fashion than at the moment. Alfred Marks is no exception; its market worth is £0.9m, against reported profits for the past 12 months of £12m. Yesterday's interim results are level-pegging at £430,000 on turnover up by around a third. Last year was obviously an exceptional one for Marks, with a particularly buoyant employment market combining with the group's own recovery potential. This year the secretarial and clerical market is still going strong, particularly in the London area, although the group's industrial side is obviously going to fall back as the year progresses.

Costs are the main problem. Latest results indicate that margins are under pressure, and looking at the 30 per cent rise in the wage bill last year it is not difficult to see why.

The industrial side, where demand is probably more sensitive to the general economic climate could well prove an increasing strain on margins in the second half, while the group's move to new headquarters will involve some extra costs, although it expects ultimate savings of £50,000 or so in a full year. But presumably the low market rating of the sector also owes something to Labour Party threats of further regulatory action against the employment agency business.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £0.937m
Pre-tax profits £0.43m (£0.42m)
Dividend gross 2.1p (1.46p)

Not only have the higher prices given a dangerous direct fillip to the West's most nearly fatal disease—the very result of the need for a most painful adjustment of western living standards as soon as the oil consuming countries start paying for the oil in respect of their own oil production, rather than as at present by printing international money.

Dr Kissinger's State Department analysts have been examining this prospect in detail and the conclusions about the likely impact on the political stability of the western countries of any such enforced adjustment. For these reasons the Americans have argued the case for the higher oil prices must be "rolled back", and all their policies have been directed to this end.

From this premise they argue

that nothing must be done which accommodates the higher oil prices, whether it be Mr Healey's plans for recycling the oil producers' surpluses in the deficit countries or Mr McNamara's proposals for setting the Indian sub-continent from the ravages of total bankruptcy.

In this way, Dr Kissinger appears to believe, maximum moral and political pressure will be kept on the oil producers to curb the oil price before the West is overwhelmed with political and economic anarchy.

Unfortunately one result of such a policy is that countries with large balance of payments deficits, aggravated by the high oil prices, would not be helped. That category prominently includes Italy, to say nothing of the United Kingdom.

But if the present Italian government is forced into bankruptcy—quite apart from highlighting the technical insolvency of some very big names indeed in the American banking world—the very result which Dr Kissinger most fears will ensue. Unsympathetic forces will take control in Italy.

A more fundamental difficulty in the American position is that the West's need to protect its oil price increases. Indeed, the oil price consumers will breathe a large sigh of relief if the further 50 per cent increase in prices next January which the oil producers are discussing, is postponed.

The Japanese and West Europeans are quite unwilling to back the American position for fear that they will get the best of both worlds by offending the oil producers without achieving a lower oil price.

Then there are deep divisions between Western European countries, despite the formal support for an IMF study of Mr Healey's recycling plan. They all agree that the higher oil prices have to be taken as given. But they disagree about how to adjust to them.

The French put the emphasis

on physical adjustment, that is, on cutting down oil consumption at home and making it clear that they will not import more than a fixed 51,000m francs (about \$10,000m) worth of oil each year.

They, like the Germans, are caustic about American laxity in continuing in market petrol at about a third of the European price.

But the French policy can hardly succeed if the oil price doubles again. To halve the volume of French oil imports in order to stay within the \$10,000m ceiling on imports would bring much of French industry to a halt.

The policy can only succeed as a deterrent to small price increases and, despite high priority given by the French to maintaining the closest ties with the oil producers, the French finance minister did speak out here against any further increases in oil prices.

The German view is that the maximum pressure should be put on the oil producers to find their own outlets for their surplus oil earnings. One prominent German official has been heard to mutter that the dollars should be left to burn in the Arabs' pockets.

For this reason and because they regard all talk of "oil deficits" and short-term official recycling as transparent excuses put forward by weak countries like Italy and Britain for doing nothing about their imbalances, the Germans see no urgency about creating new international mechanisms for channeling the oil surpluses back to the deficit countries.

While German spokesmen acknowledge that the oil consuming countries as a group cannot escape a deficit matching the surplus of the oil producers they only dispute the notion that each oil consuming country is justified in running a deficit proportionate to its oil imports. They argue that the deficits in these countries which are most likely to attract deposits

and investments from the oil producers.

Such "primary recycling" (as they call capital flows from producers to oil consumers) occur automatically because oil is paid for bank deposits denominated in the currencies of the oil consuming countries.

In the longer term the oil producers will be forced to find longer-term investment outlets if they do not want their deposits to be eroded by inflation. And longer-term investments will finance the current oil deficits in a sound and acceptable way.

As to "secondary recycling" (from oil consumers who are enjoying more primary recycling than they need in oil consumers who are enjoying less than they need), German spokesmen are sceptical. They would prefer that Britain and Italy, like France, should seek to balance their payments by maintaining a broad margin of slack in the economy and by tending the pound and the lira depreciable further.

If only it were so simple. Unfortunately neither Britain nor Italy is politically capable of pursuing an aggressive policy of driving down living standards while permitting unemployment to soar.

Therefore their payments deficits have to be financed if necessary by secondary recycling from the United States, West Germany and international mechanisms.

But this leads, as everyone this week has been coming to realize, to a greater and greater accumulation of short-term debts which can never be repaid.

Even if North Sea oil may ease the British position there is no equivalent for Italy, some of the smaller industrial countries and for the great majority of developing countries. So the moment will come before the end of the decade when many countries cannot meet their obligations.

Not only will this involve the insolvency of the institutions who have lent to them—hence

the extreme reluctance of the Arabs, the Germans and the Americans to accept such bilateral risks—but it will also entail some kind of worldwide sealing down of debts whereby the oil producers will, as they see it, be robbed of what they have been paid for oil delivered in the past.

Forecasting this prospect they may once again become extremely reluctant to supply the oil at all.

At this point in the closed circle the issues again become overtly political and military. Do the Gulf states really have the option not to supply the oil? Would the West look on passively while their whole prosperity and political stability were undermined?

Would they on the other hand risk a direct conflict with the Soviet Union by military action in the Middle East?

With luck it will not come to that. It is much more probable that for a while the problem will continue to be met as it has been met in the first seven months of this year, by creating new international money at just about the rate that the oil producing countries are accumulating reserves.

From January to July world reserves rose by \$16,100m and the oil producing countries gained \$17,700m—more than doubling their reserves. No major group of countries lost reserves significantly and the countries actually gained reserves.

This is yet another classic example of inflation working in the Middle East? But everyone knows where that primrose path leads in the end.

Which is why Dr Kissinger may not be so optimistic in seeing the higher oil prices as a moral threat to western stability and why the Germans' fear of a "structural" devaluation cannot be entirely discounted as the naive product of the Wagnerian temperament.

Peter Jay

Tar sand mining—the hard way to get oil

The "tar sand" deposits near the Athabasca River in northern Alberta were noticed as dark outcrops along the river bank by natives, explorers and fur trappers about 200 years ago. The tar which oozed from the sand proved useful in sealing canoes.

Now the same deposits are being mined and processed commercially producing more than 50,000 barrels a day of what is described as "synthetic crude oil" (which in fact is neither synthetic nor particularly crude).

This is the first commercial tar sand project anywhere in the world; as far as Alberta is concerned, it is literally only scratching the surface of the province's vast oil sand resources.

The explorers' canoe-sealing tar was bitumen, and Alberta's Athabasca, Wabasca, Peace River and Cold Lake—are estimated to hold about 900,000 million barrels of this desirable hydrocarbon, equivalent to perhaps 600,000 million barrels of synthetic crude.

Ultimately recoverable reserves of synthetic crude are put at about 250,000 million barrels, including about 30,000 million barrels which can be obtained by the open-pit mining method, which is the only production technique in use at present.

Obtaining oil from the tar sands involves three processes—mining the raw material, which is a mixture consisting mainly of sand and bitumen (up to 200,000 tons a day); extracting the bitumen, and upgrading or refining it to produce the synthetic crude.

Because of the peculiar qualities of the tar sand—in particular, the way its behaviour changes with changes in temperature—the mining part

of the operation has proved a technological nightmare. The extraction and upgrading processes are relatively conventional, but are subject to severe new operating conditions.

The pioneering project at Athabasca is operated by Great Canadian Oil Sands, a subsidiary of Sun Oil of the United States. It began to produce in 1967 and lost \$93m up to the end of March this year, but is apparently operating profitably now.

At the heart of the GCOS operation are two massive bucketwheel excavators, 120ft high. Each weighs about 1,800 tons and carries a 33ft-diameter digger wheel on the end of a long boom.

As the wheel rotates it scoops out the tar sand, carving out a "cliff-face" as the whole machine moves along, and passing the sand back to a system of conveyor belts leading to the extraction plant.

At the time of my visit to Athabasca last week, the bucketwheels seemed to be gouging out their huge mauls with little difficulty. The tar sand itself looked like a black, gritty clay and was only slightly muddy underfoot.

But in winter, I was told, the frozen tar sand is like concrete—oozy tough.

In the early days of the project the teeth of the bucketwheels would glow red and wear out in hours, and 1 1/2in steel plate would peel back like orange-skin. An emergency dental operation was mounted, with new teeth being flown into nearby Fort McMurray from all over the world.

But things are better now: the equipment has been improved, and the frozen tar sand is loosened up a little by advance by dynamic charges.

There are other, subtler unpleasanties. In the summer

months the abrasive tar sand sticks to everything it touches. As the sand is mined, the newly exposed surface bleeds bitumen within minutes and crumbles into a sticky mess.

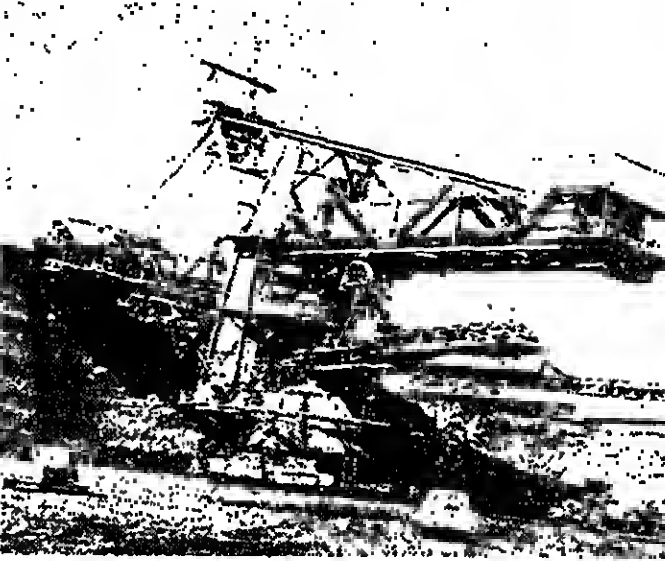
Equipment is rapidly bogged down, even the motor trucks which carry 150-ton payloads and, on occasion, the giant bucketwheel machines themselves.

A 4,000lb pickup truck when "empty" will weigh in at 6,000lb. Bitumen sand sticks to the conveyor belts and pulleys.

"This," Mr A. R. Allen, operations manager, says, "causes tremendous vibration, differential slip, on drives, rapid wear of shells, failure of bearings, ripping of belts and summer madness in the maintenance staff."

Occasionally the bucketwheels turn up unexpected foreign bodies embedded in the tar sand. "Taraxocylon, preserved in actual wood state for 100 or 120 million years" was once declared casually as we scrutinized pieces of a blackened tree trunk at our feet.

Meanwhile, back at the extraction plant, the tar sand



A bucketwheel excavator at work on a tar sand face.

is mixed with hot water to separate the bitumen from the sand and clay particles. The bitumen froth is spun in a centrifuge to remove the last water and mineral particles; and the waste-sand "tailings" are pumped out to huge storage ponds.

The recovered bitumen is a highly viscous, tarry, black oil containing about 5 per cent sulphur, plus trace amounts of heavy metals such as nickel, vanadium and iron. Thus it must be upgraded before it can be sold to customers as a refinery feedstock.

This upgrading process, the third and final stage in the GCOS operation, involves heating the bitumen to about 900° Fahrenheit and passing it into a coking drum. Here the bitumen is broken into lighter materials and the heavy coke deposited in the drum.

Much of the sulphur and most of the metals also are deposited with the coke. The hydrocarbons pass overhead into a fractionating tower where they are separated into naphtha, kerosene and gas oil.

These liquids are then further processed to remove sulphur, nitrogen and trace metals. Finally, they are recombined into the synthetic crude which is delivered to Edmonton via a 266-mile pipeline.

Site preparation before mining can begin takes several years, beginning with removal of the surface "muskeg" (described as a supersaturated peat bog). This can be worked only in winter, when frozen, but even then the job can be hazardous.

"Early operations," Mr Allen recalls, "tended to concentrate more on the retrieval of sunken equipment than removal of material."

Then the remaining part of the oreburden—icy rocks, gravel and iron tar sand—must be removed in order to reach the richer tar sand layer beneath. Across the GCOS lease the overburden thickness averages about 55ft, below which the tar sand can be mined to a further depth of 140ft.

For the immediate future, the new tar sand operations which are planned for the Athabasca area are all based on open-pit techniques similar to those of GCOS, which is marketing its technology to other companies.

The Syncrude project at nearby Mildred Lake, which is now under construction, will use large draglines (crane-mounted excavating buckets) instead of bucketwheels; both this and a recently approved Shell scheme will achieve about double the GCOS output.

Methods for extracting the oil from the tar sands in situ at greater depths have been tried experimentally, but a breakthrough in technology is needed before this can become a commercial reality.

The Government of Alberta has allocated \$100m over the next five years to stimulate research leading to such a breakthrough which, it estimates, would make available a further reserve of at least 200,000 million barrels of synthetic crude.

Kenneth Owen

Funding the North Sea

The fact that Occidental and Thomson Piper Petroleum have been able to complete their funding needs for the Piper field should not obscure the difficulties that others are going through in trying to do the same thing.

The mood among a number of banks seems to be one of nervousness. For the moment they are banging back because of uncertainty over government intentions on taxation and possible state participation which are making it impossible to reach any meaningful projections. This has already proved an obstacle to Burmah Oil's North Sea funding programme, for instance.

But even assuming a new government changes its intentions quickly some serious doubts remain. Banks world wide have been obliged by recent developments in the Eurocurrency markets and by their own balance-sheet constraints to take a more cautious view on lending. Many who plunged blindly into huge loans earlier this year are adopting a lower profile or are out of the market altogether, especially when long maturities are required, such as in most oil financing.

At the same time, however, North Sea funding requirements have become monumentally large. Ninian field is now estimated to cost some £38m. Brent around the same and Forties well in excess of £500m.

Business Diary: Jensen jolt • Mellon's vindication?

Midland car workers are finding out what happens when they tangle with a non-union, self-made American boss. Yesterday Kjøl Qvale (pronounced Steel Qvale), the 55-year-old San Francisco millionaire who bought Jensen Motors nearly four years ago, made it quite clear that what ever happens elsewhere in the British motor industry for him is a deal is a deal.

If his employees cannot keep their half of the bargain, then he is prepared to cut his losses and shut Jensen.

Qvale arrived in Britain a week ago and since then has been trying to ease a desperate cash flow situation. The quick way out was to make 100 staff redundant and that was done yesterday.

What galls Qvale, however, is that these are not the people he bargained upon. Jensen's troubles. He puts that responsibility squarely on the shoulders of production workers who have failed to reach minimum output targets agreed as the basis for recent wage increases.

Tony Good, a Jensen director, told Business Diary last night: "I suppose Kjøl will be painted as the big bad American millionaire squeezing his employees for the last ounce of output. But nothing could be further from the truth."

Jensen will continue in a serious loss-making situation until it hits the minimum production targets set by agreement.

Kjøl has shown that Jensen can make money. Its cars are in great demand at home and overseas. But so far any profits

have been ploughed back to improve output.

"It must be remembered, however, that he is dealing with his own money which he has invested in Jensen and there is a limit to his purse."

He emphasized that Qvale was not a man given to bluffing, as he says he will shut Jensen, then shut it he will.

Qvale was born in Norway the son of a Trondheim sea captain. He emigrated to the United States at the age of 10, and was a naval commander during the last war.

He made his fortune importing and selling British sports and prestige cars on the West Coast.



Mellon Bank's Jim Higgins: Reasons for pride.

Jim Higgins, Mellon's chairman, explaining with a touch of pride yesterday that of all the leading banks in the United States, Mellon showed up in a recent survey as having the highest ratio of capital to earning assets and among the highest liquidity ratios.

This, he says, is why, when some other banks have had to pay a premium over the best interbank rates to raise deposits, Mellon has managed to raise funds at the finest rates.

Further, he says, it explains why Mellon's stock market rating, once so lowly, is now much higher up the list—comfortably ahead of some of yesterday's glamour banks.

But if Mellon appears to be more outgoing than it was formerly, it has far from shaken off its traditional caution. In

reply to a question on how he saw interest rates developing, Higgins replied: "Projecting the direction of interest rates used to be regarded as a science. Then it was downgraded to an art. Now it can only be regarded as rank speculation."

It Makes you think department.

The "magnificent" charts drawn by Captain Cook 200 years ago are still widely used by today's superintenders. Lloyd's broker, James Dawson, said in a speech at McGill University, Montreal, this week. Tankers with draughts of up to 120ft still use charts prepared for old warships of 30ft draught, he said. The search for four nuclear bombs lost off Spain a few years ago was with charts prepared in 1895.

"The problem facing hydrographers is so colossal that they cannot possibly keep pace with minor (chart) corrections, even in their own territorial waters, for want of money, ships and modern survey equipment," Dawson said.

BA's "do-it-yourself" job does not actually fly, but a full-scale replica made of wood at its training base at Heston. To it a total of 900 stewards and stewardesses will learn how to serve the 300 passengers which each of the real airliners will carry.

As observed during a "flight" to the mock-up yesterday, there is a lot to learn. Gone are the poly patriots from which the inflight food appears to today's generation of airliners on the routes into Europe.

On the TriStar the meals are cooked in a series of ovens in a spacious galley under the passenger cabin floor, rising to the surface in two lifts.

BA engineers who built the mock-up had to solve the problem of moving the fuselage, 70ft long by 19ft wide, through a 10ft wide doorway (they cut it up into modules and re-assembled it) and have just celebrated the successful completion of the job with drinks on board on the house.

Tourists leaving Gatwick recently on an Intairist trip to the Soviet Union found security virtually non-existent—which was not the case on the return. Passing through the metal detectors at Moscow airport, one staid British citizen suffered the indignity of having his alarm sounded not once but three times. After due consideration by the assembled security force, it was decided that the metal palate to his false teeth did not constitute a hijacking weapon.

DIY airbus

The first of the 15 Lockheed TriStar airbuses which British Airways has ordered at about £8m a time is due to arrive at Heathrow from its assembly line in California in three weeks' time; but, meanwhile, the airline has built its own TriStar for only £150,000.

The catch is, of course, that

Rotork Limited

The results for the first six months of 1974 show a significant increase in turnover and profit compared with the similar period in 1973. There is a strong demand for the company's products and the forward order book is healthy. Unless some unforeseen event occurs, there seems every reason to believe that turnover and net profit achieved in the first half of 1974 to be maintained for the second half.

J. J. FRY, CHAIRMAN

GROUP RESULTS (six months ended 30 June)	1974	1973
Group Turnover	£'000	£'000
Group Profit before taxation	3,702	2,638
Group Profit after taxation	389	156
Group Profit after taxation	187	72
Earnings per share	5.0p	1.9p

DIVIDEND The Directors have decided to declare an Interim Dividend of 0.35p per share which, together with the related tax credit will amount to £19.855 (1973's 0.42p per share, £18.808). Payment will be made on 22 November 1974 to holders on the register at 25 October 1974. Notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be closed on 25 October 1974 for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

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Table of bank base rates for various banks including Barclays Bank, FIMC, and others.

Number of Accepting Deposits... 11% %

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ORDINARY SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER

With reference to the notice of the ordinary shareholders of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited...

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets Renewed selling bout

London stock markets turned sharply lower yesterday, when a warning from the OECD that inflation could rise afresh in the United Kingdom was swiftly followed by news of redundancies at major British companies.

Equities were unsettled from the outset both by the OECD report and by the signs of fresh inflation in the gilt edged market.

Latest dividends
All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

Mining
First half copper output up
While copper consumption world-wide remained precipitous...

Vereneering to pay £516,000 damages
Vereneering Refractories has finally agreed to pay £516,000 in damages arising out of supply difficulties with silica refractories for an overseas coke oven.

Richardson-Merrell Inc.
Richardson-Merrell is a diversified pharmaceutical company engaged in the development, manufacture and marketing of proprietary medicines and toiletries...

Richardson-Merrell Inc.
Richardson-Merrell increased its quarterly dividend rate from 14 1/2 to 16 cents a share, effective with the September 3, 1974 payment.

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The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various categories like All Share Index, Industrial, etc.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table showing spot position of sterling with market rates and forward levels.

Commodities

Sugar futures at new heights
A jump of 11.75 to £22.20 a long ton took LONDON SUGAR futures to new contract highs yesterday.

Cocoa soars £37.25

Big gains were recorded in LONDON COCOA futures yesterday, as a combination of factors reflecting the tightness being engendered by the upcoming purchases and grindings returns.

Metal forum on Wednesday

With metal prices well below their peaks it will be interesting to hear what the speakers at next Wednesday's American Metal Market forum at the Caffé Royal, London, make of future prospects.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 3.—Wall Street stocks fell sharply again early today and at noon the Dow Jones industrial average had dropped 10.48 to 897.53.

NY silver strong

New York, Oct 3.—COMEX SILVER futures closed firm around the 200 mark today, with a high of 201.10 and a low of 199.10.

Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates for various terms like 1 month, 3 months, etc.

Forward Levels

Table showing forward levels for various currencies and terms.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar fell back in active foreign exchange markets yesterday as anxiety over a possible growth in American money supply continued.

Discount market

Money remained in good supply, and for the third day running the Bank of England had to mop up surplus funds by selling Treasury bills.

Recent Issues

Table listing recent issues of various companies and their details.

Issues & Loans

Water offer left to underwriters
The firm tender offer by Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company of 10 per cent redeemable preference stock, 1979, has been left almost entirely to the underwriters.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table showing Eurobond prices for various maturities and currencies.

ECGD Kenya loan

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a loan of £850,000 which Baring Brothers has negotiated with Zamboni Portland Cement, Kenya, to expand the existing cement works at Mombasa.

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Advertisement for Metal Closures Group, featuring a large '74 interim' graphic and details about the company's performance and financials.

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

Stock Exchange Prices
Another setback

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Sept 30. Dealings End, Oct 11. \$ Contango Day, Oct 14. Settlement Day, Oct 22.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
Regional prices have now been amalgamated into the main list.

W valuers of industrial properties
Weatherall Green & Smith LONDON, LEEDS, PARIS, NICE, FRANKFURT

1974 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E	1974 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E	1974 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E	1974 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E	1974 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E	1974 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E
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MARKET REPORTS

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Table with multiple columns listing various financial units, their types, and performance metrics. Includes sections for 'Authorized Unit Trusts', 'New Fund Units', and 'Insurance Bonds and Funds'.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Readers are recommended to use the notices in this section for their business purposes.

PARTNERS FOR YACHT

Partners wanted to own and operate large motor yacht. Box 2347 D, The Times.

25,000 TO COMPLETE CAPITAL

25,000 to complete capital for... Box 2343 D, The Times.

LARGE MINORITY HOLDING

Large minority holding for... Box 2343 D, The Times.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

Goodwill of old established... Box 2343 D, The Times.

FOR SALE

Goodwill of old established... Box 2343 D, The Times.

STAFF AGENCY

Staff agency... Box 2343 D, The Times.

FASHION SHOPS

Fashion shops... Box 2343 D, The Times.

WINE BAR IN CHELTENHAM

Wine bar in Cheltenham... Box 2343 D, The Times.

DIAMONDS

Diamonds... Box 2343 D, The Times.

ROBECO

Robeco... Box 2343 D, The Times.

BELEGINGSCONTOORTU N.V.

Belegingscontoortu N.V. Box 2343 D, The Times.

BLANKET SHARE WARRANTS

Blanket share warrants... Box 2343 D, The Times.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Dividend notices... Box 2343 D, The Times.

OFFSHORE AND INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various offshore and international funds with their names and details.

TRANSFER BOOKS

Heart of the Matter... Box 2343 D, The Times.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice in the High Court of Justice... Box 2343 D, The Times.

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Notice in the High Court of Justice... Box 2343 D, The Times.

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MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

Financial notices... Box 2343 D, The Times.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

Contracts and tenders... Box 2343 D, The Times.

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£4,000 plus Appointments

SCHOOLS COUNCIL

The Schools Council is setting up a unit of two people to produce support materials for training courses in curriculum planning and development.

The unit would work closely with a Steering Group, and a certain amount of travelling would be involved to investigate training needs, to locate sources of existing material, and to arrange trial settings.

The unit team would need to combine: teaching experience; knowledge of the curriculum development process and Schools Council projects in particular; training experience (initial and in-service); knowledge and experience of audio-visual techniques; production and graphic skills would be an advantage.

Salary within the range of £4,000-£5,000. Application forms and further details are available from Mr A. Marshall,

SCHOOLS COUNCIL

160 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6LL. Tel. 01-580 0352, ext. 351.

The closing date for the return of the form is Friday, 1st November, 1974.

Assistant Secretary (Legal)

P.O.2 (£4,998-£5,505 with weighting plus threshold payments and meeting allowances. Casual car allowance.

The previous holder is now Secretary to a District Council, so if you are ready to lead a Legal Section of twelve and deputise for the Principal Secretary (who is a member of the Management Team) in a busy Authority with a reputation for developing progressive and innovative policies, this post must interest you.

You must be accustomed to legal and administrative work at a high level and advising Chief Officers and Committees over a wide range of functions, including extensive agency services, backed by several years qualifying service.

Maybe you and your wife and family would like to live in the Thames Valley with London entertainment half-an-hour or so away, and with historic Windsor and Eton and the Chiltern beauty spots so close at hand. We help with fringe benefits, 100% mortgage loan, £200 settling-in allowance, full removal costs, 75% of legal costs and surveyor's fees, etc.

Further details and application form from the Personnel and Training Officer, Town Hall, Slough SL1 3UD, or telephone Slough 23881 Extension 463 if interested. Closing date 4 November 1974.

BOROUGH OF SLOUGH.

SOLICITOR

£5,000-£6,000

required by a medium sized firm of Solicitors situated in the Holborn area. The successful candidate will be aged between 25 and 35 and have had 2 to 3 years' experience in commercial litigation.

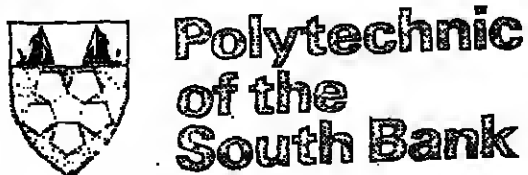
Write to: Roy Barton, Reynell Recruitment, Jessel Chambers, 88/90 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HF, giving brief personal and career details and mentioning the name of any Company to whom you do not wish your letter to be sent. Your application will be treated in strict confidence.

Assistant Director (Ref ADC)

Candidates should be appropriately qualified academically and preferably have experience at a high level of responsibility in the fields of both business and higher education.

SALARY SCALE: £8,415-£8,847 per annum plus threshold payments and London Allowance under negotiation.

Further particulars and application form from the Clerk to the Council, Room 747, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 0AA. Tel: 01-928 8888.



ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE—MANAGEMENT

Architectural practice of seven partners and 30 staff operating from three small offices in Central London offers a challenging graduate post.

Ideally an architect, he or she would be responsible directly to the partners for the control of the administration and secretarial services, and would, in addition, be closely identified with the financial management of the practice. The work would include the co-ordination of information services, and internal communication and record systems.

Applicants must have sufficient suitable experience to command a salary of around £4,500 p.a. for what is becoming an increasingly responsible position in the practice.

Send relevant details to Cestle Park Dean Hook, 6-10 Lexington Street, London W1R 4DJ

BAHAMAS

require

LEGAL DRAFTSMEN

for the Department of Legal Affairs

Successful candidates will be Barristers or Solicitors of a Commonwealth Country or the Republic of Ireland and should have experience in legislative drafting. There are two posts available:

1 Legal Draftsman who will be responsible for the Drafting Section of the department. His duties will include the drafting of Government Bills for introduction into Parliament and the drafting of subsidiary legislation and other documents. The salary for this post will be around £6,600 p.a. (Reference Number M3D/740836/TA.)

2 Assistant Legal Draftsman who will be required to draft Government Bills and subsidiary legislation. Salary will be approximately £5,800 p.a. (Reference Number M3D/740220/TA.)

A substantial gratuity is payable in both cases on completion of contract which will be for one tour of three years initially, but with the likelihood of renewal.

There are also free family passages, housing allowance and generous paid leave. THERE IS NO INCOME TAX IN THE BAHAMAS AT PRESENT.

For further particulars you should apply, giving brief details of experience to

crow agents

M Division, 4 Midbank, London SW1P 3JD, quoting appropriate reference number.

Sir Frederick Snow (International) Ltd.

Consulting Engineers

ZAIRE

RESIDENT

CIVIL ENGINEER

We are looking for a Chartered Civil Engineer (age 30-45 approx.) to contribute his knowledge and experience on a vast airfields improvement project in Zaire.

Applicants must have a good background of civil engineering work, preferably with experience of airfields. Previous experience of working in a tropical climate is desirable, and basic French an advantage.

For applicants of the right calibre, the salary for the post is freely negotiable. In addition there is an overseas allowance and generous end-of-contract gratuity. Single or married accommodation. Leave with fares paid. Contract one or two years by arrangement.

Write to:-

Peter Griffin, Personnel Manager, Sir Frederick Snow (International) Ltd., Ross House, 144 Southwick Street, London SE1 0SZ.

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

National Union of Teachers

DEPUTY

GENERAL SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy General Secretary of the National Union of Teachers. The person appointed will be concerned primarily with deputising for the General Secretary of the Union over the whole range of his functions and duties as the Union's chief official. The Deputy General Secretary will have special responsibility in the educational field and will be expected to undertake such other duties as will be assigned to him/her from time to time. Applicants should have recent teaching experience in maintained schools and a thorough knowledge of the education system and of Union policy.

The salary attaching to the post is £5,425-5 a £522-58,689 per annum plus London Allowance of £281 and Threshold Payments. The successful candidate will be assisted with the expenses of removal and of obtaining housing accommodation within a reasonable distance from Hamilton House.

The person appointed will be required to commence duties on 1st January, 1975, or as soon as possible thereafter. Conditions of Appointment and of Service can be obtained from Hamilton House.

Applicants giving experience and qualifications, together with names of two personal referees (who should not be serving members of the Union's Executive), should reach the

GENERAL SECRETARY, NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS, HAMILTON HOUSE, MARLETON PLACE, LONDON WC1H 8BQ, not later than second post, Thursday, 24th October, 1974.

ACCOUNTANT

WE WISH TO EMPLOY AN ACCOUNTANT TO ASSIST THE COMPANY SECRETARY. This is a new appointment and the man securing it will be required to consolidate accounts of U.K. and overseas subsidiaries, plan and implement a system of integrated management accounts, produce regular monthly and quarterly information. Qualified Accountants who apply for this post must have at least some experience in the preparation or have acquired it in a large company environment where the discipline of regular reporting is essential. Salary will be in accordance with qualifications and experience but will not be less than £3,000 per annum. Please send full details to

Box No. 185

AD replies will be acknowledged Streets Financial Limited 52 Wilson Street London EC2A 2BU

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

Merchant banking subsidiary of Citicorp New York has a vacancy in the recently formed Project Finance Department for an Assistant to the Executive Director. Candidates should have an accounting or financial background, preferably with knowledge of project finance techniques. Salary is negotiable and subject to experience. Promotion prospects are good in an expanding organization.



Please forward curriculum vitae to E. S. Powell, Comptroller, 24 MORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER £4,600-£5,240 (Including Threshold Payments) Well over 35 million square feet of factory space has been built in Skelmersdale New Town since development began in 1965. The population now stands at 38,000 against a target population of 80,000. The Corporation have a vacancy for an Industrial Development Officer to assist with the next phase of the New Town's development. The successful applicant must be able to deal authoritatively at senior level with industrial companies contemplating new locations. It will be his job to draw forcefully and effectively to the attention of such companies the advantages of Skelmersdale as a regional growth pole linked by motorway to every part of the United Kingdom. He will work in the Commercial Director's Department and will be expected to take a great deal of initiative in approaching industrial concerns and fostering contacts already made. He will have to develop promotional schemes on behalf of the Managing Director and the Commercial Director and to suggest new initiatives to them. Experience in the promotion of industrial development, in developing and managing industrial estates, or direct experience in manufacturing industry, will all be regarded as relevant and advantageous. Starting salary may be above the minimum. The conditions of service include a 5 day week; assisted car purchase; car user and mileage allowance; superannuation; free life assurance; modern housing to rent and in appropriate cases generous removal and other expenses incurred in moving home. Application forms are obtainable from: The Secretary to the Corporation, Skelmersdale Development Corporation, High Street, Skelmersdale, Lancashire, and should be returned not later than 31st October 1974. IAN GRAY, Managing Director.

SKELMERSDALE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD SENIOR GROUP MANAGER Generation Operation Division Applications are invited for the above position in the Generation Operation Division located at Board Headquarters, Cathcart, Glasgow. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation of a nominated group of power stations including the nuclear stations. The existing nuclear stations are situated at Hunterston in the West of Scotland and the Hunterston 'B' AGR Station is being commissioned in 1975. The appointment calls for a chartered engineer with extensive knowledge and experience of the operation of both nuclear and conventional generating plant and proven ability in the managerial field. The post is on NJM 10.E, Scales 10/11 (£6,536/£7,493) plus a Threshold Agreement payment and is superannuable. Application leaving reference 11/7/74 should be submitted on the standard form obtainable from and returned to the Chief Personnel Officer, South of Scotland Electricity Board, Cathcart House, Inverleith Avenue, Glasgow G44 4BE, not later than 18th October, 1974.

London Borough of HAVERING Housing Manager Salary £6,101-£6,731 plus London Weighting allowance (£261) and threshold payments The Housing Manager is responsible for a separate Department of the Council of a progressive London Borough with a population of 247,000, 15,500 dwellings under management. The post requires thorough knowledge of all aspects of housing policy and management. Candidates must be professionally qualified and have wide experience. Lump sum car allowance. Temporary housing accommodation and removal expenses considered. Job description and application form from Chief Executive, Mercury House, Mercury Gardens, Romford, Essex. Closing date for applications Friday, 18th October, 1974.

Audit Manager £5,000 plus One of the "middle twenty" wish to appoint an additional audit manager in the London office. Interesting portfolio of clients for a man with the right personality and good experience of modern techniques. Box 2287 D, The Times.

Managing Director OFFSHORE SERVICES for a rapidly expanding company providing services to the offshore oil and gas industry in South East Asia. The enterprise is backed by a powerful consortium of British companies with major interests in shipping, trading and other related activities. BASED on Singapore, the role is to achieve the potential which the business offers for profitable growth. Responsibility includes: negotiating and supervising contracts with governments and oil companies; operating a large fleet of supply vessels and offshore supply bases through subsidiary and associated companies; developing marine contracting services. AN intimate knowledge of the oil/gas industry is required and experience of operating small vessels would be an advantage. This must be backed by proven success in conducting commercial negotiations, at top level. Familiarity with oil exploration and production, materials handling and ship operating, would be particularly apposite. AGE under 55. Terms negotiable; a five figure salary is envisaged with generous fringe benefits. Write in complete confidence to K. R. C. Slater as adviser to the company. TYZACK & PARTNERS LTD 10 HALLAM STREET and LONDON W1N 6DJ 12 CHARLOTTE SQUARE and EDINBURGH EH2 4DN

SCSST Standing Conference on Schools' Science and Technology 1 Birdcage Walk, London, S.W.1 SECRETARY c. £5,000 The Standing Conference on Schools' Science and Technology was established in 1971 to foster the growth of technological awareness in schools through links between teachers and industry. Providing contact across disciplines at national level, membership includes educationists, professional institutions, industrialists, local authorities and government departments. The Secretary, who will be the chief executive, will help to formulate and expound the aims of the Standing Conference and will execute strategies for their realisation. These involve contact with prominent people in education and industry, coordinating regional liaison between schools and industry and some committee responsibilities. The ideal candidate will command credibility in education and industry, showing evidence of effective practice in either or both fields. A talent for promotion and public speaking is looked for and a scientific or technological qualification would be considered an additional advantage. Further details may be obtained from the Chairman, who would appreciate a brief indication of personal views about the educational implications inherent in preparing children to live in a technological society.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR Croydon Circa £5,000 Applications are invited from Solicitors in private practice and elsewhere for a responsible and interesting position in the department of the Regional Solicitor. The successful applicant will be expected to have common law and litigation experience, together with a sound working knowledge of contract drafting. This is a newly created post offering an opportunity for someone with ambition to enter an ever expanding industry. Applications, giving age, qualifications, full particulars of education and experience, together with past and present appointments, should be sent within the next ten days to the Personnel Manager, Segas, Ketharloe Street, Croydon, CR9 1JU, quoting reference F.9610. Find your place in British Gas

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